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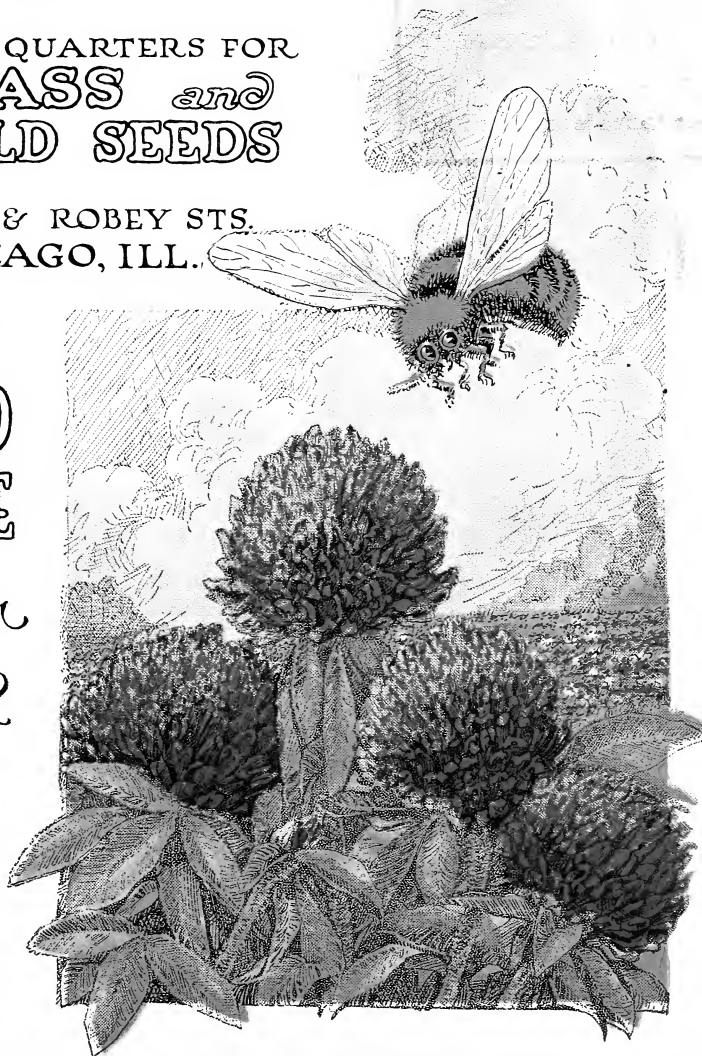
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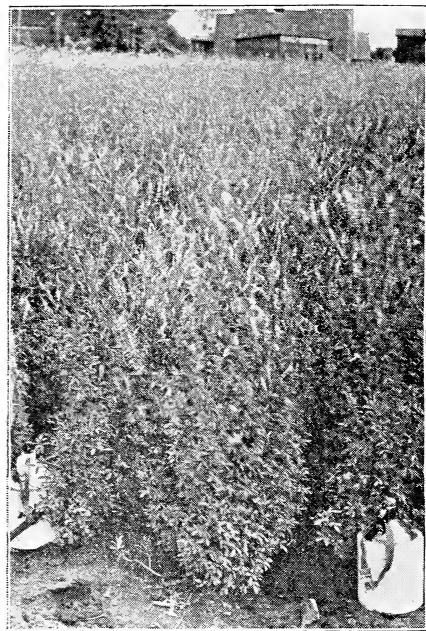
American Mutual Seed Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
GRASS *and*
FIELD SEEDS

43RD & ROBEY STS.
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEED
GUIDE
Season
1922





Hubam

The Great Annual White Sweet Clover

**Grows from 3 to 7 feet
high in ONE SEASON**

The discovery of Hubam, the Sensational Annual White Sweet Clover is becoming recognized as one of the world's great agricultural achievements. No crop has ever gained such favorable recognition in so short a time as has this one. Many leading agriculturists believe it will revolutionize the crop rotation and producing power of the soil.

Hubam is an Annual. It reaches its full maturity in from 3 to 7 months from the time of planting. On account of its being an Annual it saves one year in the crop rotation, as a crop can be harvested the same year after planting. This clover is practically identical to the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. It has the same habits and characteristics.

Hubam a Big Money Crop

There is going to be an enormous demand for this seed for the next few years, and we know of no other crop that will make you the money that growing Hubam for Seed will. One seed grower last year sold \$6,000.00 worth of seed from a single acre. While we expect the seed to sell for less money next year than it does this year, we feel that the demand that exists will keep prices high for several years.

We feel that you will make no mistake in getting a stock of this seed this year. Then next year you will have seed enough for a large acreage. This wonderful crop is indorsed by practically every County Agent, Agricultural College and Farm Paper in the country. Grow the crop that is being advertised and secure the benefits of this publicity.

Hubam an Easy Crop to Grow

Hubam can be grown on practically any soil. It is much easier to get a stand of than Clover. Due to the fact that the crop matures the same season you take no chances with it winter killing, but are sure of a crop. Hubam, like the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover, will withstand more dry weather than any other Clover.

Supply of Hubam Seed Very Small

The demand for Hubam seed is very heavy and the supply is very small, as there are only a few hundred acres being grown this year. There will not be half enough seed to supply the demand this year, so if you decide to grow Hubam Seed, send us your order as early as possible, so you will not be disappointed in getting your seed supply. We have 100 acres of this seed and that is all we will be able to get, so when this seed is gone we will have no more until another crop. Our advice is place your order now for Hubam Seed while we can furnish you contract grown seed.

Scarifying the Seed Very Important

Sow nothing but Scarified Hubam. Be sure that the seed you sow has been scarified. Hubam, like the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover, will not germinate unless the seed has been scarified. This increases the germination qualities of the seed from 40 to 60 per cent, and nothing pays better than having your seed scarified. Hubam is too expensive to take any chances on your seed supply, and as our seed is grown by one of the most reliable growers in the business, we know that it is pure and will give satisfactory results.

Growing the Crop

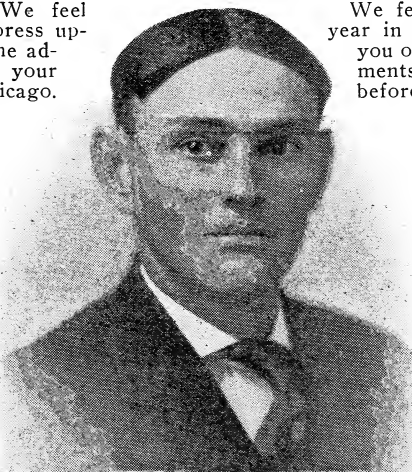
Hubam is handled in much the same way as any other Clover crop. This, of course, depends upon the use you wish to make of the crop. If you are growing it for seed, the most popular way at the present time is to sow it in drills and cultivate it. While this method entails more expense than broadcasting or drilling, the increased production of seed that you secure pays many times over for the extra expense. When the crop is handled in this way, one pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

Low Prices and Service from the Great Central Market

Dear Friends: We feel that we cannot impress upon you too much the advantage of placing your seed order in Chicago. Every point in the country is in direct connection with the 26 big railroads that leave Chicago. This splendid shipping arrangement helps us make prompt shipments. Do not hesitate, friends, to send us your orders. If anyone in the United States can give you service we feel that we can. If you have ever visited the Stock Yards in Chicago, then you have some idea of the facilities that we have at our command to give you service.

I know that it is not necessary for me to tell you old customers why the American Mutual Seed Company can furnish you reliable seed or why they can save you money on them, but for the benefit of the new customers I wish to say that I know it will be a big benefit to you to make us your seedsmen. Our good seeds and our modern business methods will, one year with another, make you a lot of money. We are aggressive operators and our men cover the principal seed producing sections of the country, enabling us to secure our seed stock from these sections where the best seed is grown. On account of the large volume of business that we handle, we are at all times in a position to make you as reasonable prices, quality considered, as you can secure.

I feel that present conditions give you an exceptional opportunity to sow a liberal acreage of grass seed at a very low cost.



J. F. SUMMERS,
Secretary American Mutual Seed Company.

We feel that we are this year in a position to serve you on your seed requirements better than ever before. Now that conditions are back to normal and the railroads are looking for business instead of your having to beg them to handle it, they are giving real service. Freight shipments go through quicker at this time than express shipments did during the war. When you put a tracer on a shipment nowadays, they look it up. Chicago being a big competitive point,

all roads are now anxious to give service and get the business. That's why, friends, we are able to give you better service than you are able to secure elsewhere. Give us your order and be convinced of the way that we can serve you. I only wish that I could impress upon you the advantages of buying your seed supply early. The early buyer has the advantage in that he not only is usually able to save money, but he insures himself by having his seed on hand when he wants to use it. Another advantage in buying your seed early is that the best qualities usually move first and you have the advantage of securing the pick of the stock.

Our Green List that we are enclosing is based on the current market and we protect you on the price. We do not publish our price lists months ahead, as some do, but give you the advantage of the market at all times. Be sure and get latest prices at all times. We publish a new list every ten days.

Sincerely yours,
J. F. SUMMERS.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

We hereby guarantee the seeds sent the bearer to give absolute satisfaction. If the seeds are not entirely satisfactory in every way and you do not feel that they are worth more than you paid for them, you can return them at our expense and we will refund your money and any freight charges you have paid.

We cannot guarantee crops, as that is past our control, owing to the climatic conditions, accidents and unusual contingencies that occasionally occur; but we give you 30 days to test our seed in any way you wish, which fully protects you on your seed purchases.

AMERICAN MUTUAL SEED COMPANY

CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS

Per

J. F. Summer

A Guarantee Like This is Proof of Fair Trading. We Could Not Give a Signed Contract to Satisfy You, If Our Goods Were Not Reliable.

We always endeavor to send our customers the best seed it is possible to buy for the money. We guarantee unconditionally that the seed will satisfy you. If the seed is not satisfactory you may return it to us and we will refund your money and any freight charges you have paid. No questions asked. We stand behind every pound of seed that we put out. It must please you or we are not satisfied. A guarantee goes with every shipment we make you. It's good for the full amount of your order. Can anything be more fair?

Our Banker tells you WHAT you may expect when you entrust your seed orders to us. He has handled a good many hundred thousand remittances and knows that the secret of our Success has been "A Square Deal to All."

Central Manufacturing District Bank.

To Whom It May Concern:

Chicago, Ill.

We take pleasure in stating that the American Mutual Seed Company are valued depositors of this bank. We consider them thoroughly responsible and amply able to fill orders entrusted to them in a satisfactory way. We are sure that anyone dealing with this company will be treated in a courteous, business-like manner.

Yours very truly,

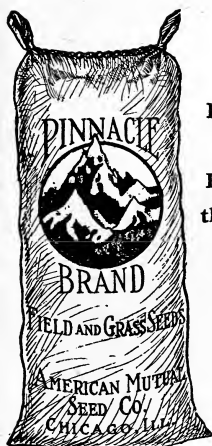
FRANK L. WEBB, Cashier.

OUR SHIPPING TAG GIVES YOU THE PURITY AND GERMINATION

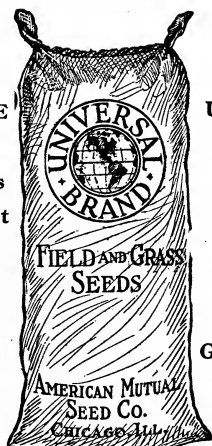
Our shipping department has instructions to place a tag on every bag of seed shipped showing the purity and germination. This tag is in itself a guarantee of fair dealing. You do not need to be a seed expert to purchase your seed from us. We are in a position to furnish you with full information regarding your seed, and stand ready to back up any statement made regarding our seed by our Absolute Guarantee.

GET OUR FREE SAMPLES BEFORE YOU BUY

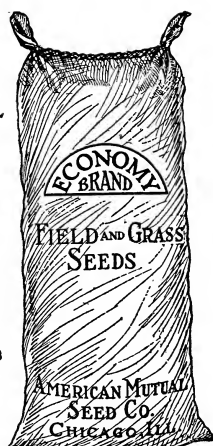
When you are in the market for seeds write us. We will send you identical samples of the seed that we will furnish you and quote you close prices on the same. All we ask is an opportunity to show you what wonderful values we can offer you. We want you to compare our prices and samples with what others are offering. Give us a chance to show you how we can save you money on your seed order. We conscientiously believe that we can offer you greater value for less money than any other firm.



**PINNACLE
BRAND**
Represents
the Highest
Quality
of the
Crop



**UNIVERSAL
BRAND**
A Good
Serviceable
Grade of
Seed
that will
Give You
Good Results



Our Grades of Grass Seed

Medium Red or June Clover **TRIFOLIUM PRAETENSE**

This is the standard Clover on 90% of the farms in the world. It is probably the most important of the Clover family. It can be grown in most any section of the United States except in the arid or semi-arid sections. Medium, Red or June Clover is one of the easiest crops to grow. It is usually seeded with small grain in the spring and usually produces a fair crop the same year. It can usually be used to better advantage in a crop rotation than the other Clovers and this in a measure accounts for it being used so extensively.

This variety of Clover is, without a doubt, the backbone of our agriculture today. It would indeed be a hard proposition, especially here in the Corn Belt, to farm without the aid of this wonderful legume. It is one of the main sources of nitrogen, especially throughout the Corn Belt, where the succeeding crop demands an abundance of nitrogen.

Medium Red Clover produces a very fine quality of hay. It cures quite readily and is high in feeding value. As a pasture crop it has no equal, where one only intends to pasture the land a short time and then put it into other crops. It builds up the land and produces an abundance of feed whether used for pasture or cut for hay. Timothy is usually sown with Medium Red Clover, and no other crop will give one the satisfaction that a nice Timothy and Clover pasture or meadow will.

Facts About Medium Red Clover

1. It produces large crops of the very best quality of hay.
2. It works better in the crop rotation than any other legume.
3. It not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but improves the physical condition.
4. It is one of the greatest pasture crops known.
5. A seed crop is often worth more than the value of the land.

We Are Large Handlers of Medium Red Clover

We handle enormous quantities of Medium Red Clover seed and rank up among the largest handlers of this crop in America. We are always in a position to quote you to advantage, and we feel sure that we can save you money on any Red Clover you may need. We are always glad to send you samples and quote you prices.

Club Together and Buy Your Clover Seed

Undoubtedly, some of your neighbors will be wanting Clover Seed as well as you. Talk the matter over with some of them the next time you see them and send in a big order and we will make you a very close price, for it doesn't cost us any more to handle a large order than a small one. We can mark the seed for each one of you so there will be no trouble in making distribution at destination, and the money saved on freight by having it all shipped to one man will more than pay for the trouble.

Think this matter over and send in a club order. We make a specialty of handling these club orders and know that you will be well pleased with the money you can save.

A Word About Price

The price of Clover Seed cannot be fixed definitely, Clover like many other seeds is constantly fluctuating in price. On this account we prefer to make you special quotations by letter. We are very large handlers of this grade of seed and are often able to get you in on an inside price.

Our Pinnacle Brand represents the very highest quality of seed, but if you desire a cheaper grade we have it and can save you money on every purchase.

We furnish you a guarantee with every bushel of Clover seed that we send out. Every lot is guaranteed to be satisfactory to you in every way. Test it in any way you care to and if it isn't right, we make it right. We are here to please you. Send us an order and be convinced of the big values we are offering.



Mammoth Clover Produces Wonderful Crops.

Mammoth Red Clover

This variety of Clover is also called Sapping or Pea Vine Clover. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and produces an abundance of forage. It has been criticised by some because of the hay being too coarse. Regardless of this fact, however, it is one of the most valuable of the Clover family.

Mammoth Clover is grown quite extensively throughout the Northern and Eastern States. Because of the fact that it ripens somewhat later than Medium Red Clover, many prefer it when Clover is grown in connection with Timothy, as the two crops ripen about the same time.

Mammoth Clover is without a doubt one of the greatest fertilizers grown. It is very hardy and produces an enormous tonnage, and quick, hardy growing characteristics make it especially desirable for pasture. In the northern part of the United States where they can grow only one crop of Clover during the season, it is very popular.

It is the great crop that not only brings in an enormous revenue but builds up run down farms in a remarkably short time. This crop is especially suitable for growing on very thin land when a strong vigorous growing Clover that will add a large amount of humus to the soil is desired. It is claimed for it that it is more hardy than the Medium Red Clover and that it will succeed where the other clovers will fail. Mammoth Clover will undoubtedly be scarce this year and we wish to urge upon you to secure your seed as early as possible to insure getting it.

Crimson Giant or Incarnate Clover

The importance of this wonderful Annual Clover is becoming more and more realized each year. It is especially desirable as a green manure crop, and because of its fertilizing qualities is used extensively throughout the South.

This crop, while it grows luxuriantly on the rich, fertile, loam soils, fulfills its real mission when grown on the light poorer soils.

as it will thrive on soil too poor for growing Red Clover successfully. When grown for fertilizing purposes this Clover is usually sown in the fall, used for a cover crop during the winter and plowed under the following spring. Plowing under a good crop of this Clover is equivalent to 20 tons of stable manure, and is the cheapest source of nitrogen known. It has been the means of placing thousands of acres of poor land upon a profitable basis. **See green list for prices.**

Lespedeza or Japan Clover (Lespedeza Stata)

This plant, which was accidentally introduced into the United States about 60 years ago, has now spread all over the Southern States and into Kansas and Pennsylvania. It is highly esteemed as a constituent of pastures, and in some sections grows so luxuriantly that splendid crops of hay are cut. It sometimes grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches. Where the stand is very thin the plants have a prostrate habit, but where it is thick they grow upright. Many times yields of hay exceeding two tons per acre are secured, and in exceptional cases three or even four tons.

Lespedeza is a very valuable crop for growing in combination with Red Top or Bermuda Grass, and the experience of farmers and the result of experiments have developed many different methods by which the crop can be grown with wonderful success. **See green list for prices.**

White or Dutch Clover

This variety of Clover is a great favorite in lawn or pasture mixtures, and is usually sown in combination with Blue Grass. It is a low growing, shallow rooted variety, and its chemical analysis shows it to be much richer in protein than any other Clover. The seed is very small and high in price, which has in a measure kept it from being more generally sown. **See green list for prices.**



Alyske Makes one of the Finest Hay Crops.

Alyske (Trifolium Hybridum)

This wonderful Clover is becoming very popular throughout a vast area of the country. It will grow successfully over a wider range of soil and climates than any of the other Clovers. While it is especially adapted to cool, moist climates, it is capable of adapting itself to many adverse conditions and is very popular for growing on soil slightly acid where no other Clover can be grown.

Alyske is a perennial, and because of this characteristic is especially valuable for growing on land where one wishes to secure a permanent pasture or meadow. Because of its not being susceptible to heaving and winter killing it is a very valuable crop to grow where climatic conditions make it hard to grow other Clovers.

Alyske the Great Crop to Grow in Combination with Other Grasses

Alyske when grown in combination with grasses makes one of the best combinations either for hay or pasture that can be grown. It is a perennial the same as most grasses, and this feature is especially commendable for growing it in combination with grasses. Timothy and Alyske produce one of the best crops that can be grown for hay or pasture. It not only forms a thick bottom, thereby increasing the yield, but being a legume it greatly increases the feeding value of the crop.

Alyske Very Valuable for Growing on Wet Land or Land Slightly Acid

Alyske is especially valuable in reclaiming wet lands, and will produce a wonderful crop where nothing but swamp weeds formerly grew. It is not injured by over-flooding, providing water does not stand upon it for too great a length of time, and it has been found to be of great importance in reclaiming districts through which drainage canals have been constructed, as it seems to be especially adapted to the low lying soil, and materially aids in getting such tracts of land in shape for future cultivation.

Much of the very best land in some sections is slightly acid and prevents one from growing Clover upon it without first giving it a heavy application of lime, and while Alyske prefers a soil rich in lime, many are growing it with marked success when no other legume would grow.

Reasons Why You Should Grow Alyske

1. It is a legume and will enrich the soil.
2. It can be grown on wet land where no other legume will grow.
3. It can be grown on land that is acid.
4. It is rich in feeding value.
5. It is a perennial, and when once you get a stand it will endure for years.
6. It greatly increases the feeding value and yield where grown with the grasses.
7. It does not take as much seed to sow an acre as it does of other Clover.
8. It is not usually any higher in price than other Clover.

The Value of Alyske Not Fully Realized

Only within the last few years has the real value of Alyske begun to be appreciated. It has enabled thousands of farmers to grow Clover who could not do so before because of the acidity of their soil. Because of the fact that this crop has made it possible to grow Clover on this land has been worth thousands of dollars to the American farmer. Teamsters and others have come to appreciate the value of Alyske within the last few years, and today Timothy mixed with Alyske commands the very highest prices on the market.

Alyske Valuable as a Seed Crop

Alyske is one of the most valuable crops that can be grown for a seed crop. It seeds very heavily and the setting of the seed is not as susceptible to weather conditions as other Clovers. Alyske not only produces a very heavy crop of seed, but the seed usually commands a very fair price. We do not know of any way by which you can make money any easier than by growing a crop of Alyske for seed. It is easily harvested and easily threshed. **Grow Alyske for Seed.** It will make you more money than any crop you can grow.

We Can Save You Money on Alyske

We are in a position at all times to save you money on Alyske. Handling large quantities of this seed as we do enables us to make a big saving for you on Alyske, as we are in close touch with conditions in the Alyske growing sections and can at all times give you the very best that the market affords. See green list for latest quotations.



Alfalfa Always Makes a Crop.

Grow the Great Money Crop Alfalfa

Common or American Alfalfa

The most popular variety of alfalfa is the Common or American Alfalfa. The best seed of this variety is produced in the high dry altitudes of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah. This plant has transformed the bleak and barren prairies of the West into some of the most productive farms in the United States. What it has done for these farmers in the West it will accomplish for you and if you are not growing alfalfa at the present time, we would certainly urge you to start doing so at once.

We are Large Handlers of Alfalfa

We are large handlers of Alfalfa seed and handling this seed in large quantities as we do enables us to make you very close prices on our different grades of alfalfa seed. Buying up the seed in large quantities enables us to secure it at a price lower than the small dealer can secure it. This, together with the fact that our large volume of business enables us to handle your orders at a low cost, makes it possible for us to save you a lot of money on your alfalfa seed.

We aim to secure our alfalfa seed only from those sections where the seed reaches the highest state of perfection, and will reproduce strong, healthy, hardy plants. We are very careful about where we secure our alfalfa seed, and we feel that we are at all times in a position to furnish you alfalfa seed that will give you the very best of results.

Irrigated Seed Not Suitable for Our Conditions

The alfalfa seed that is grown on irrigated land is not suitable for sowing here in the Corn Belt. It does not produce the strong, healthy, vigorous plants that the dry land seed does, and on this account we want to caution against using the irrigated seed. We have on hand a nice lot of dry land grown alfalfa that we feel sure will give you the very best satisfaction and we feel

that we cannot recommend it too highly to you.

Our Pinnacle Brand Seed the Best

Remember in ordering your alfalfa seed that we recommend the sowing of the best grade of seed. Our Pinnacle Brand Seed represents the highest quality, and we want to urge upon you the importance of sowing our Pinnacle Brand Seed. Your success with alfalfa depends much upon the kind of seed you sow and we feel that you will be many times repaid for the extra expense you are put to in securing the best grade of seed. Many times a lot of seed may look just as good, but unless it comes from a reliable source you do not know under what conditions it was grown and it may turn out to be a great disappointment to you. We use the greatest of care in furnishing our customers seed that has been grown under such conditions that it will give them the best of results.

What Alfalfa Will Do—What It is Worth

Alfalfa can be grown in every State in the Union.

In money value Alfalfa is worth 45 per cent more than Clover and 60 per cent more than Timothy.

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

Furnishes more feed per acre than any other forage.

One acre will pasture 20 pigs for six months.

Two acres will feed ten milch cows by soiling.

Three pounds a day make a full feed for fattening lambs.

Five pounds make a full feed for fattening sheep.

Thirty-five pounds make a full feed for fattening steers.

Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

We are very large handlers of alfalfa seed and are always in a position to make you the very lowest prices. See green list for quotations.



Our Hardy Northern Grown Strains Do Not Winter Kill.

Hardy Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa

Resists Winter Blasts and Summer Droughts

This variety is considered the hardest specie of the alfalfa family. The secret of its success where others fail seems to be due to its more branching or lateral root system. This characteristic makes it less susceptible to heaving caused by frequent thawing and freezing where the ground is bare of snow.

Grimm Alfalfa gets its name from Wendelin Grimm of Carver County, Minnesota, who introduced it over thirty years ago. It has since been where the most extreme conditions of heat, cold, and drought exist, the thermometer often registering over 100 degrees in summer and 40 to 50 below zero in winter. Being grown under such adverse circumstances has made it hardy enough to withstand the most adverse weather conditions.

This Variety Makes It Possible to Grow Alfalfa No Matter Where You Live

No matter in what part of the United States or Canada you are situated, you can grow Grimm Alfalfa. It's the variety that never disappoints. It always makes a crop. No re-seeding to be done. The older it is the better it gets. It has been grown for years under the most adverse conditions and it never winter-kills. It's the variety that will insure your alfalfa field against any kind of weather conditions.

Our seed is grown in the Black Hills district where the plants are often subjected to 40 to 50 degrees below zero with very little snow for protection. Alfalfa that will thrive there will certainly do so anywhere else that it may be sown.

As the price is rather uncertain at the time of going to press, we wish to refer you to price list enclosed, or better still, write for prices and an exact sample of the seed we will fill your order with.

Liscomb

This variety of Alfalfa secures its name from G. W. Liscomb, who first sowed it some thirty-five years ago in Eastern Montana. The old field is still in existence and is said to yield a splendid crop of seed each year.

The Liscomb Alfalfa belongs to the group known as Media. Associated with this variety in this group are the hardest varie-

ties of Alfalfa that we have. The chief characteristics of this group are:

1. The more branching root system.
2. The receding crown.
3. The variegated flower.

Often times the crowns on the group of Media or hardy strains of Alfalfa are 3 or 4 inches below the ground. The flowers of the alfalfa belonging to these groups are variegated and range from a greenish white to a deep maroon, while the flowers of the ordinary alfalfa are blue in color.

This seed is grown for us in the Black Hills of South Dakota and in Montana. It is the very hardest strain of alfalfa that you can buy. Don't take the chance of having your alfalfa freeze out, but buy this hardy Northern grown seed and be sure of having plenty of alfalfa.

See green list for prices.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa

In that section of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River is the home of the hardy dry land strains of Alfalfa. In this section is produced the hardest Alfalfa seed in the United States. The severe winters to which these fields of Alfalfa have been subjected for years have changed the entire root system of the plants until you no longer have the one main tap root that so often breaks during the freezing and thawing of the winter months and causes winter-killing. Instead you have a branching root system that enables the plants to resist heaving and prevent winter-killing.

In our Dakota Grown Seed that we are offering you are getting seed that will produce plants with this characteristic, and seed that will produce a field of Alfalfa that will withstand the winters of any climate. This seed we feel, is the cheapest Alfalfa insurance that you can buy.

Costs More—Worth It

This fancy, hardy, Dakota Grown Seed will cost you a little more money than other seed, but we believe that it is worth it. Our past experience has proven beyond a doubt that this seed will withstand the winters anywhere in the United States and in many portions of Canada.

We feel that in offering you this Hardy Dakota Grown Seed we are offering you Alfalfa that can be relied upon to produce a crop.

Don't fail to secure our latest quotations and our samples that we are always glad to send you, before buying your Alfalfa seed.

Tubercle-Germ

Tubercle-Germ Absolutely Guaranteed

This Pure Culture preparation is put up in bottles ready to use, and every bottle is guaranteed to give perfect inoculation to the seed for which it is prepared, or we will refund your money.

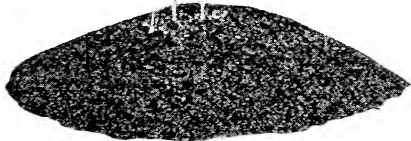
We have a special Bacteria Tubercle-Germ for each of the following legumes: Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Mammoth and Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike Clover, Cow Peas, White Clover, Soy Beans, Field Peas, Vetch, White Navy Beans.

Be sure and mention the crop which you wish to inoculate in ordering Tubercle-Germ. Remember inoculation is not a seed expense but a crop insurance. It is not an expense but an investment, that means 100 per cent dividends on the original cost.

Our Prices are Low

The standard price of this Pure Culture is \$2.00 per acre; 5 acres, \$9.00; and as our culture is equal to the best upon the market and is fully guaranteed, we can make a big saving for you by using our wonderful nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

½ Acre Size\$0.60
1 Acre Size 1.00
5 Acre Size 4.00
10 Acre Size 7.50
20 Acre Size14.00



Easy to Use— Low in Price

Makes every acre yield a real crop.

The bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed in sufficient numbers to insure inoculation of the roots, thereby increasing the growth of the crop and making it possible for the young plants to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on their roots where it becomes available for the succeeding crop.

Include
Tubercle-
Germ
in your
order.

Drovers Dairy Feed

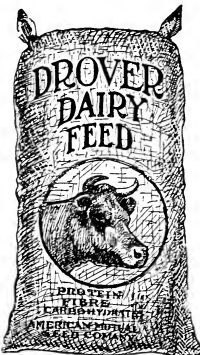
The Feed You Can Afford

Here is a Dairy Food that you will not find advertised outside our own modest efforts in our regular mail to you. It needs no promoting, it needs no clever advertising campaigns to push it on the market. It is just as good as a dairy food can be—only it is sold direct to the user at the lowest wholesale price.

What Drovers Dairy Food Is

You will find most dairy foods alike in some respects except the advertising that is created to sell them. Every manufacturer has a different true story to tell—but the foods are mostly the same. Drovers Brand is not the only one—it's just one of the many. It is like all other grades as far as palatability, milk making and body building are concerned, and it is made by us and sold direct by us under our same unchallenged guarantee that has made the American Mutual Seed Company famous for fair trading.

Analysis. Protein, 18%; Fat, 4%; Fiber, 10.5%; Ash, 6%. See green list for prices.



SOIL INOCULATOR

Many growers say "Oh we can get a catch in these parts without inoculating." This may be true, but what kind of a catch?

The modern farmer says "I inoculate because I want a better catch. I want plenty of those nodules or lumps on every root. The more the better."

"Nodules are plant food (nitrogen). They mean a well fed legume plant."

"Well nourished legume plants mean less WINTER KILLING. They can put up a good fight against pests because they are healthy and strong. They have a deeper root system."

"More nodules mean a more even stand instead of bare spots all through the field, therefore I get a better yield and that is what I am after."

"The more nodules I plow under, the more plant food for the crop in rotation. I do not rob my soil of nitrogen, I add to it."

Price: Bushel size can, \$1.00; one-half bushel size, 55c; garden size, 15c. Be sure and mention crop you wish to inoculate.



Sweet Clover, The Greatest Crop of All.

Sweet Clover

It Will Make a Crop for You on Land Where Nothing Else Will Grow

Sweet Clover the Greatest Soil Builder Known

On account of the extreme root development of the Sweet Clover, enormous quantities of plant food are added to your soil from the root system alone; and it has been estimated that about twenty tons of green manure is secured from the root system of a Sweet Clover crop. Sweet Clover is one of the greatest cover crops ever grown, as it not only prevents the soil from guleying and washing, but it takes up large quantities of potassium and phosphorus which would leak out of the soil during the winter and stores it in the root system where it becomes deposited in the surface soil and becomes available plant food for other crops when the roots decay. You cannot afford to not sow some of this great soil builder upon your farm, for no crop rotation is complete without it, and since you can now secure Scarified Seed it makes it very easy to secure a stand, and you should at least sow a few acres this year.

Sweet Clover as a Hay Crop

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming into favor as a feed for all classes of livestock, and is especially desirable for growing under conditions where other kinds of hay can not be grown. Sweet Clover will grow on almost any soil and under the most adverse conditions, for it resists drought better than any of the other legumes and its ability to pull through a dry spell during the first summer, enabling one to secure a stand when other legumes would be a failure is a feature that should not be overlooked. When selecting a legume to sow upon your farm this year, especially if you have been having trouble securing a stand of clover on account of the hot, dry weather after the grain crop has been removed, try Sweet Clover, for, if you sow Sweet Clover, the seed of which has been scarified and inoculated, the young plants will have such a start by the time the grain crop is removed that the hot dry weather will have but little effect upon them.

Why You Should Buy Your Sweet Clover from the American Mutual Seed Co.

We are large handlers of Sweet Clover Seed, and as we make a specialty of Sweet Clover, we are in a better position to serve you than those who do not handle as large quantities as we do. Buying in large quantities enables us to make you very close prices. We make a specialty of Sweet Clover and being in close touch with the growers in the principal producing sections enables us to buy up this seed to advantage and furnish it to you at a very low price. Our cleaning machinery is especially adapted to handling Sweet Clover and this enables us to get your seed up for you in the best possible shape.

Sow Scarified Seed

It is absolutely essential in order to secure a stand of Sweet Clover to sow Scarified Seed. Numerous experiments have shown that from 40 to 80 per cent of Sweet Clover seed will not germinate because of the seed coat being so hard that the moisture can not penetrate it.

Professor Hughes, of the Iowa Station, has perfected a scarifying machine by means of which Sweet Clover and other legumes having hard seed coats are so treated that moisture may gain access to the embryo of the seed and cause it to germinate more readily. Our plant is equipped with one of these scarifying machines, which places us in a position to offer you nothing but Scarified Sweet Clover seed, and when you take into consideration the fact that from 40 to 80 per cent of the Sweet Clover seed sown does not germinate, you can readily figure the advantages to be gained by sowing only our Scarified Seed. Remember, in ordering Sweet Clover seed that the American Mutual Seed Company will ship you nothing but scarified seed. The placing of this scarified seed upon the market, we believe, will completely revolutionize the farming business, for it will enable the farmer to secure stands of this wonderful crop so easily that you will find but few run down, impoverished farms,



White Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover Produces Wonderful Crops of Hay and Pasture.

Varieties of Sweet Clover

White Blossom Biennial Melilotus Alba

This is the most popular and most common variety known. It is a biennial the same as Red Clover and there isn't a farm in the United States upon which it cannot be grown with profit. It meets a long felt want for a legume which will thrive on the poor soil and under adverse climatic conditions. One of the strongest recommendations in favor of Sweet Clover is that it will produce enormous quantities of succulent pasturage, and that cattle and sheep will not bloat upon it. Because of the fact that Sweet Clover can be pastured in the humid sections whether it be wet or dry, makes it more desirable than Alfalfa as a pasture crop.

The seed crop of the White Blossom makes it a very profitable crop for it not only sells for a good price, but yields extremely well. Yields of from four to eight bushels per acre are not at all uncommon.

Because of the fact that the seed of the White Blossom Sweet Clover brings a much higher price than either of the Yellow Blossom varieties, be sure that firms who quote you on cheaper seed than we are listing are supplying you with the pure and unadulterated White Blossom Sweet Clover, and also beware of seed which contains noxious weeds, for the highest quality seed is what you want when you are sowing White Blossom Sweet Clover. Because of the fact that in some sections, especially in the humid regions Sweet Clover is placed upon the market in the unhulled state, and to the fact that unless the seed and the straw contain no moisture whatever at the time of threshing, it is very hard to separate the seed from the hull, and for these reasons we handle both the hulled and unhulled Sweet Clover. See green list for prices.

Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover

This variety does not grow quite as large as the White Blossom Sweet Clover, and

for that reason it is not so desirable for fertilizing purposes. It is more spreading in nature, and not as heavy a yielder. The seed is much cheaper than that of the White Blossom variety; and we can save you money if you wish to sow it. There is more of this variety of Sweet Clover being sown every year, which leads us to believe that it is becoming more popular, and although we do not recommend the sowing of it in preference to White Blossom Clover, we feel that there is considerable merit to this variety, and do not hesitate to recommend it especially for pasture and hay. Our seed is of the very finest variety and has all been scarified, and we feel sure it will please you. See green list for prices.

Yellow Blossom Annual Sweet Clover

This variety of Sweet Clover is used almost exclusively as a fertilizing crop, being sown with small grain in the spring and plowed under in the fall. Because of its quick growing characteristics, it has become quite popular for this purpose, and is used by many for inoculating land before seeding to Alfalfa. The seed is much cheaper than the White Blossom variety and is being used quite extensively. It is also sown to some extent in the extreme Southern States where it lives through the winter. We have a very nice lot of this seed on hand which shows a high purity test, and we know that it will, if properly inoculated, meet your wants for a quick growing, hardy legume to plow under this fall. See green list for prices.

The Facts Regarding Unhulled Sweet Clover

There are probably more misunderstandings regarding the Unhulled grade of Sweet Clover than any other. One of the chief points that does not seem to be clear is that many, when ordering the unhulled seed, expect 60 pounds to the bushel while the facts are that there are only 30 pounds to the bushel of unhulled seed and we sell it on that basis.

Another thing that does not seem to be clear is that the unhulled seed is not scarified. Another question that is asked us frequently is, "What time of the year should we sow the unhulled seed and when the hulled scarified seed?" In answer to this we would say that for winter or early spring seeding the unhulled seed will give you good results but do not sow it after the freezing weather is over. In many sections of the south the unhulled seed is sown during the winter months and even in sections where it does not freeze they seem to get good results; but for the average middle western conditions we would only advise sowing the unhulled seed in cases when you sow your seed on the snow or early in the spring on top of the ground during the freezing and thawing weather. In such cases the seed coat is cracked by the freezing and thawing and you will get good results and save some money on your seed for you can buy the unhulled seed much cheaper than the hulled seed. See price list for quotations on the unhulled Sweet Clover.

What To Do For Your Lawn In The Spring

Nothing gives you more satisfaction than a beautiful, velvety, well kept lawn. If you have been having trouble in keeping your lawn up in good condition, write for this little book on "What to do for your Lawn". It gives full information on the preparation and care of the lawn and will be mailed you upon request.



Soy Beans are the Great Soil Builders.

Cow Peas

Closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking along with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known is Cow Peas. In fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. No other crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas.

Varieties of Cow Peas

WHIP-POOR-WILL. This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. They produce a brown-speckled, medium-sized pea and are a very prolific seed yielder. When planted in corn about one bushel to the acre is usually sown, but when sown for hay from one and one-half to two bushels are used. See price list enclosed.

NEW ERA COW PEAS. This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It matures in about 75 days. It is very easily handled by machinery, which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the corn belt. It will also make a crop when sown in the stubble after small grain. They make splendid hay, and as the vines are somewhat smaller than the later varieties they are more easily cured. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few New Eras, for there is room on every farm for a few of them to be grown at a profit. No crop rotation is complete without them. The peas are somewhat small in size and you will find a bushel per acre will be ample seed. See price list enclosed.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS. This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the peas off the ground quite well. These peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green. The seed of this variety is very short this year and if you intend sowing any we would urge upon you to place your order at once. See price list for latest quotation.

MIXED COW PEAS. A large quantity of the Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed, and composed of different varieties, which have been grown together or have been mixed in transit or country points. These consequently do not sell for as high a price as the straight varieties of Cow Peas, but they will produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. We have quite a quantity of these on hand and can offer them at a very reasonable price.

Soy Beans

Mammoth Yellow

This is a late maturing variety and will not mature seed north of the Ohio River. It is a very popular variety for growing, however, in the Central States, for forage and ensilage purposes. It produces a large growth of vines which makes it a very desirable variety to plow under. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices. See list.

Medium Early Yellow

This variety is a very popular one for growing throughout the Central States, as it matures earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. It does not, however, produce as much forage, but it produces quite a heavy crop of Beans, which makes it a very desirable variety to grow. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices. See list.

Itto San

This is an old standard variety which is quite early and one of the best sorts grown. It is especially adapted to a Northern latitude, and a very heavy yielder of beans, but it does not produce the forage that some of the later varieties do. It matures in about 110 days. This variety has been grown in this latitude for many years and is one of the reliable varieties that always produce a crop. See list.

Early Brown

This variety of Early Soys is one of the most popular varieties. They can be grown successfully in any state in the Union and for those wishing a bean that will mature as far north as Minneapolis we want to recommend the Early Brown. See list.

Hollybrook

This is one of the standard varieties and will mature anywhere in the corn belt. It matures in about 120 days, growing about 36 inches tall. It is a heavy producer of seed and hay and is desirable to plant with corn for hogging down purposes. See list.

Black Ebony

These beans withstand cold, wet weather in the early stages of their growth better than the yellow beans. They have fine stems and leaves, and are very desirable for hay and for silage. The yellow beans are more desirable for hogging down as the hogs cannot find the black beans. These beans are grown extensively here in Illinois and we are in a position to furnish you the very best of seed stock. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices. See list.

Vetch

For soil improvement there is hardly any crop that fits in so well under all conditions as Vetch. It is a heavy carrier of root tubercles and these increase more in cold weather on Vetch than any other legume. It will grow and enrich the soil during fall, winter and early spring, and in many sections of the South it produces an enormous crop during winter months when other crops would be dormant.

Vetch will do well on poor lands where clover will fail. It needs a good seed bed with plenty of moisture to begin with, but after once established it will stand most any degree of heat, cold or drought. Like all leguminous crops, Vetch gathers nitrogen out of the air and deposits it in the tubercles on its roots. In order to carry out this process it is necessary that the seed be inoculated or the young plants will not grow as healthy and vigorous as otherwise. Although many of our customers report they are able to grow a crop without inoculating, it seems that one is taking chances when inoculating can be done easily with the pure culture method.

The Greatest Soil Builder Known

The demand for an early spring forage crop is increasing in almost every section of the U. S. Vetches supply a very succulent forage from early spring until late autumn, and they will remain green under the snow all winter and furnish the first green bite in late winter and early spring, which time is always a critical period in live stock management. There is always a time during this period when the fodder and other dry forage crops do not satisfy the appetites of the farm animals. It is to bridge over this critical period that the Vetches have become such a valuable addition to the food stuffs of the live stock farmer. The Vetches are nitrogen gatherers like Clover. They are also useful because they form an early mulch in the spring and early summer, shading the ground and preventing the growth of weeds. They retard the loss of valuable plant food that is going on wherever the soil is left bare and unprotected.

We want you to know that we are enthusiastic over this crop, not because we have seed to sell, but because we believe that a more profitable system of farming can be produced by growing Vetch in the crop rotation than any other method. We only wish we might in some way place the good qualities of this crop before you so you would recognize its most extraordinary qualifications, a crop which you can sow on any kind of soil, and it will not only produce a heavy cutting of the most palatable forage known, but furnish green forage at a time when it bridges over the most critical period for the live stock farmer.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH. Hairy Vetch withstands winter's cold and summer's drought. Plant at least an acre of it this season. It will not disappoint you, for it is unquestionably one of the greatest fertilizers and soil builders ever offered to the American farmer, and we believe that it is to the farmer of the Northwest what the Cow Pea has been to the farmer of the Southern States, and we know you will be well pleased with it. **See green list.**

SPRING VETCH. Spring Vetch is a nutritious crop, and there is an ever increasing demand for it, as farmers come to realize the importance of the Vetch crop. Spring Vetch is used for much the same purpose as the Hairy Vetch, but it will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extremes of weather so successfully. When seeded with oats a bushel of each should be sown.

See green list for lowest quotations.



Winter Vetch.

Canadian Field Peas

This is a variety of peas grown all through the North, and Northwestern parts of the United States and also in Canada. They are becoming more popular each year as they have such a wide range of uses, and are so hardy that they do well on any soil adapted to oats or Spring Wheat.

It is a very popular practice to sow them with oats at the rate of two and one-half bushels of peas and two bushels of oats. By so doing a double crop can be secured. It can be threshed at one time and separated with a cleaner. Thousands and thousands of head of sheep are fattened each year throughout the irrigated sections of Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming on this crop by just turning the sheep into the field as the peas commence to ripen.

They can be grown alone for fodder purposes and green manure but for a dairy feed it is far more profitable to mix them with oats, rye or barley. The best time to cut for hay is just when the oats is heading out. This hay is of the highest quality and extremely nutritious. Cattle, horses, and sheep thrive on it and it will surprise you how much of it will be produced on a small acreage.

As a fertilizer plowed under when just coming into bloom, Canadian Field Peas stand next to Red Clover. They take the much needed nitrogen out of the air and store it in their roots. This pea has a high germinating power and will germinate at a low temperature so it is well to plant them fairly deep, say four inches and then sow the oats and harrow. This will make green forage or hay to be cut in June or harvested and threshed together and used as ground feed.

This has become so popular the last few years that it has caused us to pay special attention to it, and this year we have a stock of exceptionally nice pure seed. Place your order early and insure getting some of the fancy stock we have. **See list for prices.**



Alsike and Timothy Makes a Great Combination.

Timothy and Alsike Mixed

Timothy and Alsike being both perennials are especially suited to be grown together; both are partial to moist, low lands and ripen at the same time, producing one of the greatest hay and pasture crops known.

Why We Can Sell this Seed So Cheap

In some sections of the country great quantities of Timothy and Alsike are harvested together for seed, and as the seeds of the two are nearly of the same size, shape and weight, it is impossible to separate them in the cleaning and grading process, and because of this fact we are able to buy these seeds when mixed at a much less price than we could buy them separate and mix them. Hence, we are able to offer you seed of the combination of two of the greatest Pasture and Hay Crop Plants at a price which will save you from one-third to one-half the cost of your seed. The seed as we buy it in the country is in about the right proportion for seeding, and taken all in all, I believe that we are in this mixture offering you the greatest value in grass seed that you will ever be able to secure for the money. We know that it will please you for there are hundreds and hundreds of men throughout this section who would sow nothing else. It certainly does produce a wonderful hay and pasture crop, as the Timothy added to the Alsike forms a thick bottom, greatly increasing the yield and adding to the palatability and feeding value of the crop.

These Crops Especially Adapted for Growing Together

Timothy and Alsike when grown together greatly aid one another, the Alsike being legume supplies nitrogen to the soil, thereby greatly promoting the growth of the Timothy. The Timothy supports the Alsike, enabling it to make its best and most rapid growth, and acts as a protection to it during the winter, preventing it from winter-killing. Thus, you will find these two plants reaching their maximum production when grown together. Timothy and Alsike mixed is one of the greatest crops for reclaiming wet lands which have been recently drained, and thousands of acres of it are being sown

in sections where the construction of drainage canals has made it possible to reclaim land which was formerly nothing but swamp land, which when newly drained is usually sour and quite often contains a greater or less amount of alkali, making it impossible to produce profitable grain crops upon it. Timothy and Alsike seem to thrive particularly well upon this kind of land, and much greater returns can be obtained from growing this crop on this kind of land than any other crop.

Another most important feature to take into consideration in regard to Timothy and Alsike is the fact that they are both perennials, and you do not have to be re-seeding them every year or every two years, but when you sow them obtain a permanent meadow or pasture which will be there until you want to break it up. Timothy and Alsike will thrive on any land located anywhere within the clover belt, for although this crop reaches its highest state of perfection on moist, low land, it can be grown anywhere with good results.

Timothy and Alsike the Greatest Feed You Can Grow

Timothy and Alsike hay is becoming recognized as one of the most desirable hays upon the market, for as the teamsters and horsemen in the cities are becoming educated to its high feeding value, it is bringing a premium over other mixed hay. Timothy and Alsike hay is much more easily cured than is the hay of Timothy and Clover, for the stems are smaller and when mixed with the Timothy hay seem to dry out readily and still retain their color and leaves, producing one of the most palatable and nutritious hays which one can find for any and all kinds of stock.

This mixture is a valuable addition to make to your permanent pasture, for reseed-ing places where the wash has covered up the other grass, or in draws, sloughs, or seepy places.

Try this great pasture and meadow mixture and be convinced of its many good qualities.

Price—See green list for latest quotations.



Clover and Timothy The Universal Hay Crop.

Timothy, Alsike, and Clover Mixed

In order to meet the demands of our customers for a mixture to sow for pastures and meadows, we have mixed our Timothy and Alsike and our Timothy and Clover, enabling us to offer you these seeds in mixture all ready for sowing. This seed is of the same quality as the Timothy and Clover mixed and the Timothy and Alsike mixed, and these three when sown in combination will furnish you with one of the most desirable meadow and pasture mixtures which you can secure, and at the same time save you an enormous amount of money in your seed purchase, for buying as we do in such large quantities we are enabled to furnish you this seed at a big saving.

Advantages of Sowing Timothy, Alsike, and Clover Mixed

Many advantages are to be gained by the sowing of Timothy, Alsike, and Clover in mixture, first among which may be mentioned the excellent quality of hay produced. The hay resulting from the blending of these three great crops is without question the most palatable and nutritious hay which can be grown. The yield of hay grown by combining these crops exceeds that of any of them when grown alone, as the Clover not only fills the bottom of the swath but it stimulates the growth of the Timothy. A meadow or pasture resulting from the sowing of Timothy, Clover, and Alsike is more permanent than Timothy and Clover alone, as Alsike, like Timothy, is a perennial, and even after the Clover has outlived its usefulness you still have a meadow or pasture that will endure for years.

When grown on poor land the humus necessary to produce a bumper crop is placed there by the Clover and Alsike, thus leaving the land in better shape than before this crop was grown.

All of Our Mixtures Backed by Our Absolute Guarantee

Remember, we sell you our mixed Timothy, Clover, and Alsike under the same guarantee as any other seed, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with it after you have tested it in any way you like, send it back to us and we will refund your money and whatever freight you have paid. For if you are not satisfied we are not, and we do not want a single dissatisfied customer.

Timothy and Red Clover Mixed

Timothy and Red Clover make an excellent combination when sown together, and to meet the demands of our customers who wish to secure Timothy and Red Clover already mixed, we have retained quite a quantity of seed as it came from the grower and as the seed was mostly all bought on a Timothy basis, we have some bargains to offer you in Timothy and Clover mixed.

Many Advantages to be Gained by Growing Timothy and Clover Mixed

Timothy and Clover produces a better quality of hay when sown together than either produces when grown alone, and the hay is much easier handled when grown in combination. Clover hay especially is quite hard to cure when grown alone, but when grown in combination with Timothy it dries out more readily and goes into the stack or barn in better condition.

Timothy also acts as a support for Clover during the growing period. When the two are grown together, Timothy and Clover will make a much heavier crop of hay than either grown alone, as the Clover fills the bottom of the swath, leaving no waste room between the plants. The Clover being a legume gathers the nitrogen from the air, storing it in the nodules on its roots, when this most necessary plant food for the production of a Timothy crop becomes available for the Timothy. Thus we have Timothy reaching a higher state of production where grown in combination with Clover than grown alone.

Why Pay Two Prices for Timothy and Clover When You Can Secure It Direct from Us

We have no retail merchants to protect. We sell direct to you on a wholesale basis. Get our prices on Timothy and Clover and be convinced of the exceptional values we are offering you. While we have quite a large stock of mixed Timothy and Clover on hand, we expect a big demand for this seed this spring, and when our stock is exhausted we cannot replace it at the present prices.

Timothy and Clover when bought separate command much higher prices, and the tendency is for prices to get higher as the years go by. See price list.



Timothy is a Sure Crop and Makes the Best of Hay.

Easiest and Cheapest Hay Crop

Timothy can be raised with less labor than any other hay crop. During the war when labor was scarce and many farmers were alone, Timothy was grown at a big advantage. Conditions have not changed a great deal yet and an increased number of farmers will be putting in Timothy this spring. With good farm help scarce, and at a high price, raising Timothy is a wise thing to do.

Timothy hay is made easier than any other hay and at the same time there is less waste and risk in handling it. Timothy hay cures very quickly and easily and can be put in the barn quicker than any other hay. This decreases the risk of having hay spoiled in damp weather. It is usually cut in July when it is much easier to cure than if it were cut in June, as that month averages more days of rainfall.

The time for cutting is not so exact as with other hay so that the haying season may be prolonged without causing any great material change in the quality of the hay. The hay too, may be stored longer without any material difference.

It has been found at the Missouri Experiment Station that when hay is cut just after the seed is formed, cattle will eat it in preference to earlier and later cuttings. There is not a great deal of difference in the food nutrients, as the nitrogen in the plant tends to decrease as it gets riper. With horses, practical experiments show but little difference. With a favorable season it appears that the best time to cut hay would be in the dough stage just after the seed forms.

It takes less investment in labor and seed to put in Timothy than any other hay. Less labor is required the whole season through and the price of the seed is from a third to a fourth less than others. With labor high and other seeds high, a man can save his money by putting in Timothy. The hay, too, is always the standard and out-sells other hay on the market. It is always preferred in city trade.

This year above all others, should be a year when one will make money by raising Timothy. There are thousands of acres in our Country that are growing mainly weeds and a few native grasses. With a few cents spent on Timothy seed, dollars would be reaped.

Secure Your Timothy from the Greatest Timothy Seed Market in the World

We are situated in the heart of the greatest Timothy seed producing section in the world. There is more Timothy handled in Chicago than in any other market in the world. This makes it possible for us to furnish your Timothy to you to advantage. Located as we are in the great terminal market often enables us to buy this seed at a favorable moment so that we can turn it to you at a price that will save you a lot of money.

Seedsmen from all over the world come to this market for Timothy seed. This fact we feel is the greatest recommendation that our Timothy seed could have. The Timothy seed grown in the producing sections adjacent to this market is known the world over as having the strongest viability of any Timothy seed produced.

We take great pride in being able to furnish our customers with the highest quality of Timothy seed. Better farming has created a demand for a quality of Timothy seed that is a careful selection of the best seed grown. In order to meet this demand we have spent our best efforts in producing our Pinnacle Brand Seed that we feel meets their requirements. If you have never seen any of our Pinnacle Brand Timothy be sure and ask for a sample this year.

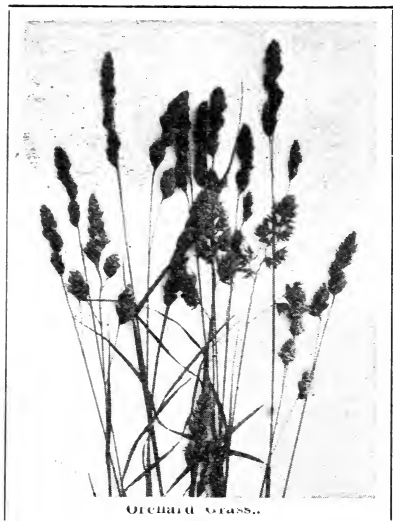
We Handle Enormous Quantities of Timothy Seed

We have built up a phenomenal business in Timothy Seed. We are located just right to procure this seed for you to the best advantage, and hundreds of customers are taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities that we offer them to save money on their Timothy Seed. Our plant is well equipped to handle a large quantity of Timothy at a minimum cost and this fact in itself makes it possible for us to make quite a saving for you on Timothy seed.

Timothy, One of the Cheapest Seedings You Can Handle

The price of Timothy Seed is very reasonable this year and there never was such an opportunity offered to make a liberal seeding of grass seed as we have this year.

Prices—See green list.



Orchard Grass..

Orchard Grass

This grass is particularly adapted to those sections lying east of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers. Wherever it has been given a fair trial it has been placed in the front rank of grasses for permanent pasture. It is a rank, deep rooted perennial and it does not form true sod, as it grows in bunches. It starts very early in the spring and keeps on growing during the hot summer months. It furnishes an enormous amount of green foliage which is very palatable and nutritious. Compared with timothy, it is about 50 per cent richer in protein and ash. It is adapted to a wider range of soils than most any other grass. It grows faster. It resists drought better than timothy or blue grass. It grows well in the shade. This characteristic and the fact that it does not produce a sod have made it very desirable for growing in orchards where cultivation is not practiced.

Orchard Grass is becoming more popular each year. It seems to fill a place on the average farm that no other grass will fill. The fact that it comes on so early in the spring and furnishes pasture before any other crop, makes it very desirable.

There is little difficulty encountered in establishing Orchard Grass on any fairly well drained soil. The soil should be plowed deep enough so that the roots can work their way down easily.

The seed of Orchard Grass is very heavy in hull, making it light for its bulk. A good quantity of seed is necessary, usually 25 to 35 pounds per acre. This may be sown either alone or with small grain.

Orchard Grass is grown in combination with clover and grasses to a great extent. It work into such a combination very nicely as it does not form a sod and is able to withstand a large amount of shade. See green list for prices.

Bromus Inermis

This wonderful crop is meeting with universal favor wherever grown. It is one of these crops that can be grown on any soil and under the most adverse conditions. It is especially adapted to the dry, cool sections of the Northwest. It has been the means of converting thousands of acres of barren waste into a land of beauty and profit. It withstands the adverse conditions of climate and rainfall from year to year.

Price—See price list.

Billion Dollar Grass

There has been such a call for Billion Dollar Grass since the farmers have been giving more attention to better forage, that we are going to tell you more about this forage. No doubt the best way to describe this wonderful crop is to quote what leading agricultural authorities have to say:

Professor Williams of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Already widely grown as a hay crop, it deserves more general use for soiling as this Grass is of particular value for feeding to dairy cattle, young stock and sheep. The Billion Dollar Grass (*Panicum Crusgalli*) in many sections of the country can be made a supplement for pasture in such a way as to allow a material increase in the number of stock that can be kept on the farm. On account of the large yield of any good quality of forage, it is most excellent for silo use, as frequently a good crop can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. The Billion Dollar Grass, if compared with seed and forage, will run ahead of Timothy. The seed contains almost as much fat and extract matter as shelled corn and a little more protein." See list for prices.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

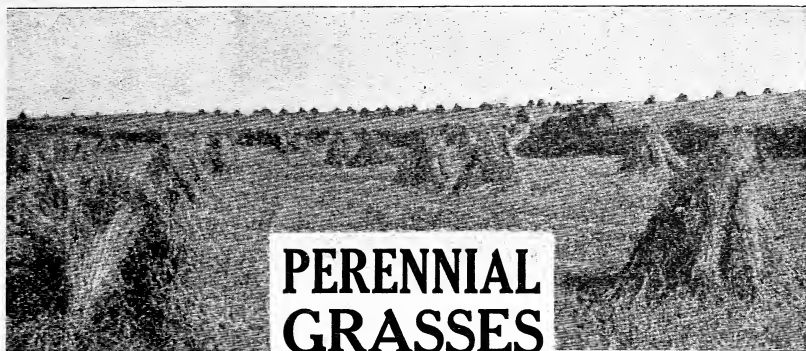
In the Southeastern portion of this State Red Top is grown almost exclusively. In fact, this section of Illinois is the home of this crop and more seed is produced here than anywhere else in the world. For this reason we are always in a position to furnish you the best quality of this seed at the lowest price.

Red Top is especially adapted to growing on a wet soil, having an impervious sub-soil. Because of this characteristic it is especially valuable for growing in undrained fields as it will flourish on wet soil where no other crop will grow. It is better adapted to the heavy clay soil of Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Kentucky than any other crop.

Especially Valuable for Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Red Top is a very valuable grass for growing with Timothy and Clover, as it fills the lower part of the swath and fills the bottom, thereby increasing the tonnage and forming a thick, heavy sod. If you have had trouble in getting a good stand of grass on your pasture or meadow, you should not fail to sow it to Red Top. It is the crop that succeeds when all others fail. Although it is especially adapted to low, wet lands and marshes, it will grow anywhere and can always be depended upon to withstand any hardships. It is a hardy perennial and for New England conditions cannot be surpassed for the meadow or pasture.

Red Top is relished by all live stock, and when properly handled is the most palatable of hay and pasture grasses. The pasture thrives under the very closest grazing. In fact, a Red Top pasture should be kept closely cropped, as the young grass is much more palatable than if allowed to get rank. Red Top hay in order to be the finest quality, should be cut before it gets too rank, as it is much more palatable than if allowed to ripen. See list for prices.



PERENNIAL GRASSES

Extra Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This grade of seed weighs from 21 to 23 pounds to the measured bushel. It is extra fancy new crop seed, and we guarantee its germination. **Price—See list.**

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This is an extra quality of Blue Grass Seed, and although not quite as bright and heavy as our Extra Fancy grade, it is all first-class, new crop seed, and we guarantee the germination. **Price—See list.**

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, or Meadow Fescue. Meadow Fescue is a perennial, attaining the height of from three to four feet, containing fine large leaves. It has been cultivated quite extensively in the Eastern States and is coming into favor in the Northern States and Canada. It is used to an advantage in blending permanent pasture and meadow mixtures, and it grows very rapidly and on wet and moist lands, hence one can keep down other grasses. It will stand lots of close pasturing by stock, and while it does not produce the tonnage per acre that Timothy does for hay, is much more permanent and more palatable to the livestock. **Price—See list.**

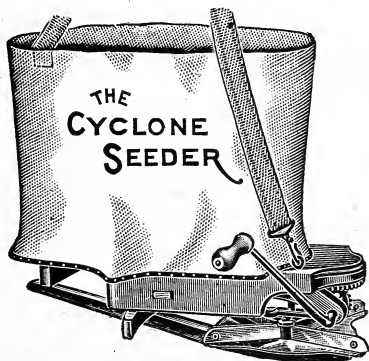
ITALIAN RYE GRASS. This variety of Rye Grass is an annual. It is used quite extensively for seeding in pastures where clover and timothy have died out. It is grown quite extensively on the Pacific Coast and many places in the southern part of the United States. Italian Rye Grass, while an annual, re-seeds itself very rapidly, by allowing the hay to stand until quite ripe before cutting, which injures the quality of the hay very little. Sow about twenty-four pounds of seed per acre. **Price—See list.**

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. This variety of Blue Grass closely resembles Kentucky Blue Grass in appearance. It grows much taller, however, and is more inclined to grow in tufts or bunches than to form a universal sod. It should be sown at the rate of about 30 pounds to the acre. **Price—See list.**

ENGLISH RYE GRASS. This grass was the first grass grown under domestication. Its seed was the first to be placed upon the market as a seed of distinct variety. This grass is a very important crop in Europe and forms the base of the pasture mixture of some of the finest meadows in the land. It seems to be especially adapted to pasturing and will stand a great amount of close cropping and trampling. It will grow upon any soil in the Corn Belt, and for use in the permanent pasture mixture should be found very valuable. Sow about twenty-four pounds of seed per acre. **Price—See list.**

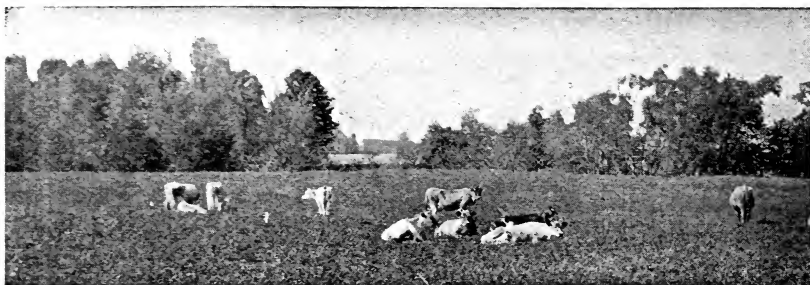
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. This grass is particularly adapted to warm, dry climates, where Timothy will not grow. It is quite productive, stands pasturing well and remains green until quite late. It forms a very valuable mixture with Orchard Grass and Red Clover. It may be sown in the spring at the rate of two to two and a half bushels per acre, or when sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover blended proportionately. **Price—See list.**

BERMUDA GRASS. This is the greatest pasture grass of the South. It is a low growing, fine leaved perennial grass, with vigorous, creeping stems. It is never injured by the closest pasturing or frequent cuttings, and forms the foundation of all perennial pastures of the South. It is very high in feeding value and very palatable to all kinds of stock. It is distinctly a sub-tropical crop and flourishes under the hot rays of the Southern sun. **Price—See list.**



Cyclone Seeder

A great labor and seed saving invention. The working principles are a marvel of simplicity in construction and perfect in operation; even a boy can work it. It will sow all kinds of small grain or seeds evenly and any desired amount per acre, and from 30 to 60 acres per day. Instructions with every machine. **Price—Parcel Post, prepaid, \$2.00.**



A Good Permanent Pasture is one of the Biggest Assets on the Farm.

Permanent Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Our American Blend

To meet the demands for grass seed which will produce a meadow or pasture that will furnish the greatest amount of forage and at the same time produce a crop that will make a continuous growth throughout the season and meet various conditions of soil, climate, etc., we are offering you our special pasture mixtures which will fulfill these requirements. Some grasses are particularly adapted to wet low grounds, where there is plenty of moisture, others to dry, cool climate of high altitudes, and still others flourish in the dry, oppressive heat of the far South. To meet requirements for pasture and meadow mixtures, adapted to different conditions, we are offering you our American Blend Mixtures, which are the result of many years experience in handling pastures and meadows which have proven conclusively that a mixture of grass makes a better meadow and produces a better permanent pasture than the growing of one crop exclusively.

No farm can afford to be without the permanent meadow. It is the advance guard of intensive farming and as our farms increase in value, we must grow these crops which will give us the maximum production.

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	5 lbs.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
1. For moist ground, rich soil.	\$0.15	\$0.15½	\$0.16	\$0.18
2. For dry, high ground, strong soil.	.15	.15½	.16	.18
3. For dry, high ground, light soil.	.15	.15½	.16	.18
4. For marshes, swamps, overflow land.	.15	.15½	.16	.18

Our American Blend Mixtures for Permanent Pastures

This pasture mixture has been blended with not only the idea in view of furnishing those grasses adapted particularly to soils and climate, but it has also been blended with the idea in view of producing a pasture which would improve in quality as the years go by and furnish the greatest amount of feed over the greatest length of time. These grasses will furnish pasture throughout the entire grazing season, and owing to the deep rooting and spreading character of many of the varieties used in blending this mixture, fields will always look fresh and green.

We recommend the sowing of twenty-five pounds per acre.

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	5 lbs.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
1. For moist ground, rich soil.	\$0.15	\$0.15½	\$0.16	\$0.18
2. For dry, high ground, strong soil.	.15	.15½	.16	.18
3. For dry, high ground, light soil.	.15	.15½	.16	.18
4. For marshes, swamps, overflow land.	.15	.15½	.16	.18

Lawn Grass Mixture

"The home is the greatest of all institutions." Then keep it beautiful. Nothing gives bigger returns for the money than a beautiful, velvety, well kept lawn, for there is nothing that will add to the satisfaction of the dwellers as much as will a beautiful lawn.

Sowing seed is a much more satisfactory way to secure a nice lawn than by the use of turf (sod). If you are careful to secure from a firm of reputable reliable seeds of low-growing, tenacious sorts, it will save you much trouble in the end.

We offer you in our American Lawn Mixture the finest evergreen grasses, mixed in such proportions that they will produce a healthy, compact, beautiful sod in a very short time. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

American Southern Mixture

Made up of grasses especially adapted to a Southern climate, and so blended that they will produce a beautiful green lawn throughout the entire season. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

American Terrace Mixture

Specially adapted to keep the terrace and sloping places looking nice. The grasses in this mixture are of such a nature that they will prevent washing and hold the soil. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

American Shady Lawn Mixture

This mixture has been blended with the idea at all times in view of producing a lawn in those places shaded by trees or buildings to such an extent that other grasses would not grow. We have therefore made up this mixture from those grasses that grow naturally in the woods. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Green Mountain Favorite the Heaviest Yields.

Green Mountain Favorite Oats

This oat has become a universal favorite among some of the largest growers in the Central States. It has made some phenomenal yields here in the corn belt, and we feel that you will be greatly pleased with the high quality which we are offering you in this variety. We have grown this oat very successfully upon our own farm. Therefore we are in a position to know just what this wonderful variety will do for our customers, and when we tell you that we believe we have in this variety an oat which will completely revolutionize the small grain growing industry of the Eastern States we are not basing our opinion upon the results obtained by other growers, but upon our own success.

Green Mountain Favorite Superior to Other Varieties

The Green Mountain Favorite is a very vigorous grower, making it smut, blight and rust resistant. The grains are large and pure white in color, with a very thin hull, commanding the highest market price, as they are well suited to the manufacture of oat meal and are of high food value. The heads are long, bushy, and always heavily loaded with grain, giving a field at harvest time the appearance of being a solid mass of grain. The straw is very stiff and of fine texture, and it will stand up extremely well in all kinds of soil, and it will not wrinkle over like other varieties if allowed to stand a few days after ripening. This variety is a very persistent stooler and it is not necessary to use as much seed per acre as in the case of other varieties. The young plants are very hardy, enabling one to sow their oats quite early in the spring. The plants make a very uniform growth and the grain ripens very uniformly, and this characteristic, together with its ability to withstand adverse weather conditions at harvesting time, makes the Green Mountain Favorite a very desirable variety from a harvesting standpoint.

Our seed stock has been developed under our direct supervision, and we know that they will give you the best of satisfaction. Our Seed is free from smut, and we believe that we are offering you in the seed of this variety the highest quality of seed oats ever placed before the American farmer.

Price—See green list for prices.

New Alberta

This new variety of Oats has proven to be a real wonder, for it seems especially adapted to all kinds of soil and climate in the grain growing belt of the United States. This variety is being almost universally adopted by all of the leading Oat growers in Canada and all of the Northwestern States, as it is a very heavy yielder, not liable to lodge or rust and the large plump kernels weighing from 45 to 50 pounds per bushel demands the highest price upon the markets of the Northwest. Our seed stock of this variety of seed Oats has been carefully tested and found to be a wonderful producer; it has been grown in all sections of the country, and has been found to be extremely well adapted to the corn belt.

Reasons Why You Should Sow the New Alberta Oats

1. They are especially adapted to corn belt conditions.
2. They will make you double the money you have been making from other varieties.
3. You will be able to sell them for seed to your neighbors for double the amount which common Oats will bring upon the market.
4. They are the earliest large variety grown.
5. They have a strong stiff straw and will stand up on any kind of land.
6. You can secure more seed value from one bushel of the large plump kernels than from any other variety.

The Most Practical Oat to Grow

This variety is particularly well adapted to withstanding a lot of wet weather at harvest time, as the straw is of such texture that it will withstand much punishment before it will go down. Because of this most excellent characteristic this variety of Oats is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Get some of our heavy yielding pure bred seed and grow the seed stock for your farmer friends. There is no way by which a wideawake, energetic farmer can be of more use to the community than by introducing a variety of seed Oats which will double the yield of his neighbors' crops, and there is no way by which this same farmer can make as much clear money in so short a time as by putting in these crops and selling them out to the neighbors for seed.

Remember, we handle only the best and purest grades of seed that are grown, and ship all of our seed Oats subject to your approval. See green list for prices.



Iowa 103 the Favorite Early Oat.

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The Regenerated Swedish Select is perhaps the largest white Oat that was ever introduced into the United States. It was introduced into North America by Garton Brothers of England, and is a decided improvement over the old Swedish Select. It has apparently retained all of the good qualities of the parent stock without any defects of the old. It has a very stiff straw with large sprangled heads with thin skinned kernels and is the heaviest yielder known to America today. See green list for prices.

Northwestern Grown Swedish Select Seed Oats

To meet the demands of our customers for a grade of Swedish Select Oats of excellent quality, who do not feel that they can afford to purchase the imported seed for their entire acreage, we are offering seed of this most excellent variety which has been grown in the Northwestern States. The Swedish Select has set the pace; others have followed. Grow the best. Order seed today. There cannot help but be a shortage with all of the corn belt clamoring for Seed Oats. See green list for prices.

Improved Silver Mine

This is today one of the most popular varieties and very widely grown in the Central States. This variety usually commands a premium on the market because of its clear white color, which makes it so desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. This Oat has made quite a reputation as a heavy and reliable yielder and many farmers who have grown this variety for years would grow no other. It is beyond doubt the best Oats for many localities, and we feel sure that you could make no mistake in sowing this variety, for the straw is strong and stiff enough to stand up well and not lodge readily, and the large sprangled top heads well filled with large, soft hulled kernels make it a very profitable crop to grow. The grain is much relished by horses.

Price—See green list for prices.

Sixty Day Selected

The Sixty Day Oats, on account of its extreme earliness, has proven to be one of the most popular varieties ever introduced into the southern half of the corn belt. Because of the extreme earliness of this Oat it is enabled to make a crop in those sections where later varieties would be a failure, for it succeeds in making its growth and ripens before the extreme hot weather and hot winds, which often prove so disastrous to some of the later varieties. The Sixty Day is certainly a very valuable variety. It is giving satisfactory results over a wide range of territory. It is at least a week ahead of any other variety. The straw being short and not subject to lodging makes it one of the best varieties known to use as a nurse crop. See green list for prices.

Iowa 103

The New Sensational Early Oat.

This variety of early oats has probably caused more of a sensation among cereal feeders than any other oat. It was bred up by Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Station and is undoubtedly the highest yielding strain of early oats ever introduced.

This Variety Especially Adapted to the Middle West.

These oats have a very short straw and while they do not reach sufficient height on thin hillside they are especially suitable for growing on the heavy land of the Mississippi Valley. The heads are unusually heavy and a crop of this variety gives one the impression of being a solid mass of grain. These oats lodge to a certain extent but we do not believe there is any other variety that will outyield them in this section. Another feature about them that is to be recommended is that they are very early and because of their early maturing qualities they are mature before the hot dry weather that is so detrimental to the oat crop in this section.

Price—See green list for prices.

Iowa 105.

This variety is another one of the master achievements of that famous plant breeder and farm expert, Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Experiment Station. This variety is without a doubt the heaviest yielding variety of early Oats known.

The Iowa 105 like the Iowa 103, as the name implies, was bred up at the Iowa Experiment Station and is especially adapted to corn belt conditions. The great advantage that this variety has over later varieties is the fact that they usually escape the hot weather at the time of filling and produce a heavier yield than if they matured later. The grain of this variety is white and plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn belt conditions.

Price—See green list enclosed.

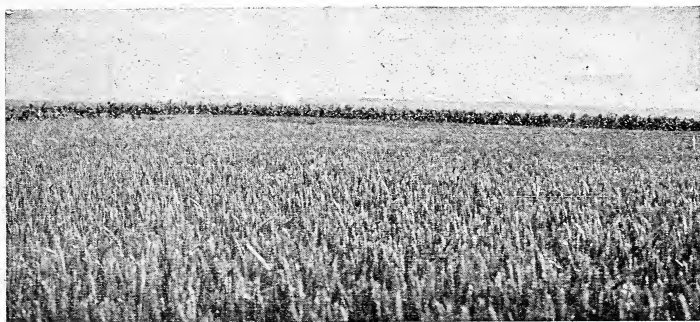
Kherson Oats

The Great Little Oat of the Corn Belt.

The Kherson is a small yellow Oat, with a very thin hull, being practically all meat, and has short, stiff straw, which is very high in feeding value. This Oat since its introduction a few years ago has proven a big asset to the farmers of the corn belt, for its early maturing qualities have placed it in the shock before the hot, dry weather could damage it.

The Iowa Agricultural College has in a five-year test placed this Oat above all other varieties of the well known sorts from a yield-per-acre standpoint, and because of their short, stiff straw they are much less likely to lodge, and we have never known a failure where this variety was sown.

Price—See green list for prices.



Our Improved Seed Stock Will Greatly Increase Your Yields.

Barley

Barley ranks fourth in the list of important cereals in the United States. As the acreage is increasing each year it shows that it is gaining in popularity, and the farmers are becoming convinced of its high yielding and feeding qualities.

Oderbrucker Barley

This variety of Barley was developed by Professor Moore, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It was carefully bred up on the Wisconsin Station Farm for ten years, and Professor Moore regards it as the most satisfactory Barley, all kinds considered, that was ever produced on the station farm. It has a very stiff straw and is quite drought resistant, showing a superiority in this respect over any other variety tested on the station farm. It is claimed this Barley contains nearly double the amount of protein found in any other variety of Barley. Because of its high protein contents it is considered one of the best varieties for both feeding and malting purposes. Our seed has been carefully grown and selected from good seed stock, and carefully recleaned and graded.

Price—See our green list for latest quotations.

Manshury's Barley

This variety of Barley was introduced from Manshury, China. It is a six rowed variety. This is the Old Reliable variety. It has been the National standby for many years, and still heads the list in productiveness according to some of the best agricultural authorities on Barley growing in the United States. Manshury Barley is better adapted for feeding purposes than for malting. This variety of Barley is probably more extensively grown than any other variety, and has a great number of phenomenal yields to its credit. The strain of Manshury which we are offering is an improved strain, has a plumper berry and will yield from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre than the old variety. Our seed stock is plump, heavy and bright; it has been carefully recleaned and graded, and we feel confident that it will please you.

Price—See green list for prices.

Success Beardless Barley

This is a very early variety, with a short straw, and is very much in demand as a nurse crop. This variety of Barley is not so heavy a yielder as some of the more improved varieties, but because of its excellent nurse crop qualifications it is still very much in demand. Our seed has all been

thoroughly recleaned and graded, and we are in a position to furnish you an excellent quality of Success Beardless Barley, if you desire to sow it, for our seed stock has all come from a reliable source, and is first-class.

Price—See our green list for latest quotations.

Champion Beardless Barley

This Barley resembles the Success, but it matures earlier and is a very much heavier yielder. The straw is stiff, which insures it standing up well even under adverse conditions. It grows very rapidly and time of ripening can be governed to a great extent by the time of seeding. Some have reported sowing it at the time Spring Wheat was sown and harvesting the crop the latter part of June. Under such conditions as this, Champion Beardless Barley makes a wonderful crop to raise as the great quantity of the very best of feed can be obtained at a time when the prices are highest.

Make up your mind to grow some of this great crop this year, send to us for samples and, secure our extraordinary prices.

Price—See our green list for latest quotations.

The Great White Hulless

The extraordinary feeding qualities of this great Barley cannot be fully appreciated only by those stock raisers who have given it a trial on their own farms. This Barley, because of its feeding value should be fed much lighter than other varieties of Barley, for because of the absence of the hull, which is removed in threshing, it most generally weighs better than 60 pounds to the bushel, and is all feed. Many of the most experienced feeders follow the practice of mixing this Barley with Oats and grind the two together. In fact, this process is followed almost exclusively throughout the Northwest where this Barley is used for feeding purposes by the very best stockmen throughout that section.

Our seed has been especially grown for us by the very best growers in the business, has been especially bred up for its high yielding qualities.

Price—See green list for prices.

Speltz (TRITICUM DICCOBUM)

Grow Speltz and Cut Your Feed Bills. More Feed is Produced by Speltz Than by Other Cereals.

Emmer is a Russian Cereal closely resembling Barley although it is a species of wheat. In this country it is usually called Speltz. Although of comparatively recent introduction into the United States it has met with almost universal favor. It is successfully grown in all the northern states, in Alaska, and in the semi-arid regions it has been found especially well adapted, and in the Corn Belt is proving equally as popular. Emmer is a hardier plant than wheat and will give better results on poor soil and in a cold, dry climate than any other cereal. Its straw is shorter and stands up much better. It is more drought, rust, and smut resistant than wheat, nor is it as easily damaged by rain in wet districts during harvest time. It matures a crop with the least amount of moisture of any of the cereals. In sections of the West and Northwest it may be grown where wheat, oats, and barley would be a failure. It is a crop of the utmost importance for the dry land farmer and those growing it under the Corn Belt conditions speak very flatteringly of its heavy yielding power and high food value. In feeding value the grain compares with Barley and the straw ranks next to Oats.

Why Speltz has a Place on Every Farm

1. It will produce a heavier yield of grain per acre than any other cereal
2. It is relished by all classes of stock and they do well on it.
3. It will grow on land which would not produce a good crop of other cereals.
4. It endures drought and other hardships more readily than other cereals.
5. It will grow most anywhere.
6. It ripens early and neither rusts, blights, nor lodges.
7. It may be pastured and produces a nice quality of hay if cut at the right time.
8. It yields more than wheat or barley and is a better feed than barley or oats.
9. The straw makes good feed.
10. It endures frost.

There are many other reasons why you should grow this great crop.

A Heavy Yields of Rich Feed

Emmer, or Speltz as it is usually called, has made it possible for farmers in every nook and corner of the country to fatten stock cheaply. It yields much more than oats or barley and is of such high feeding value that it is the means of raising the most economical feed. It is a great economical grain crop for stockmen, dairymen or farmers with any number of livestock. All classes of livestock from poultry to cattle like it. It looks like barley but shell it out in your hand and you have a kernel that resembles Rye. Eat it and you will notice that it is crisp, and has a very pleasant taste. Stock of all kinds take to it more readily than either Oats or Barley and cows show a marked liking for it. It is a rich feed and is often fed with bran and shorts to milch cows. As a straight diet it is fattening and will put weight on hogs or cattle in a hurry.

Let Speltz help you cut down your feed bills. Grow the crop that produces heavy yields of the most nutritious feed. It offers advantages at this time of high prices when necessity demands farmers to grow grain of the highest productivity.

Speltz has other uses. It is good for pasture, fattens in the green state, and is



Speltz, Showing Natural Size of Kernels.

a heavy stooler. After harvesting a heavy crop of grain equal to anything you can raise, you have the straw which makes good winter roughage. If you are caught in a pinch without hay, Speltz makes good. The kernel, hull, and straw all are nourishing feed. Speltz is rich in protein, the most valuable of all food stuff and no farmer can afford to be without the means of raising it cheaply and safely.

The Feed Grain Crop for Stockmen

The enormous yield of rich nutritious grain, and the heavy yield of straw that is almost equal to hay, give to Speltz an advantage over other cereals. Feed it to any class of stock and you can put gain on them cheaply. Give it one trial and you will be convinced of its great possibilities. It produces the best kind of feed at the least cost. No matter in what section of the country you are located, you can get good results from it as it can be grown in every State in the Union. Cut your feed bill. Play safe, make sure you have plenty of feed and sow Speltz.

A Big Money Crop Easy to Grow

The cheapness and ease of growing Speltz commends it to general use. It thrives on most any kind of soil and seems to have no climatic limitations. Its vigor makes it unusually easy to get started as it flourishes under a great deal of neglect, and you may be certain it will thrive where other grain crops grow and in places where some of them fail. It produces under the most trying wet and dry conditions and there is no reason why it can't be grown on every farm producing grain of any kind.

Varieties

White or Spring Emmer or Speltz is very similar to Barley in appearance and growth, and is especially adapted to the semi-arid districts of the Northwest, and can be relied upon to produce a fair crop even under the most adverse conditions. It produces heavy yields of grain, and straw which is equal in value to oat straw. Its extreme hardness and drought resisting qualities, together with yielding qualities that surpass any other cereal makes it a grain of the utmost importance to the farmers in the North and Northwest.

Price—See green list for lowest prices.

Seed Corn

The Illinois Special

This variety of corn has been grown throughout Central Illinois for a number of years and has proven one of the most popular varieties ever introduced. It is not an early corn, but only a medium maturing variety, maturing in from 110 to 115 days. This is the big heavy crop kind, the one that will break down the corn crib and choke up the elevator. The corn that has placed Illinois on the map as the greatest agricultural state in the Union. No one who has ever seen this corn can appreciate its wonderful qualities, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as the best and heaviest yielding corn that has ever been introduced. It will swell your profits and increase your bank account; this is the kind of corn that pays off the mortgage on the old home; it is a regular mortgage lifter.

Price—See green list for prices.

Reid's Yellow Dent

The old standby of the Corn Belt, the variety that has won more grand championship prizes than any of the other varieties at the leading corn shows throughout the United States. The ears are of medium size, are very uniform and of a bright yellow color. It is a deep kerneled, small cob corn, giving you a very high shelling percentage. It matures in from 115 to 120 days and is especially suited to the central and southern half of the Corn Belt.

Price—See green list for prices.

Illinois Ideal

The Great White Corn of the Corn Belt

This is one of the largest varieties of white corn known, and it can be grown over a wide range of latitude. Farmers as a rule are getting tired of small-eared varieties of corn. What they want is a large ear with lots of corn on it, and to meet the demand of the wide-awake, progressive farmer for a variety of white corn that is large enough to secure an enormous yield and early enough to mature throughout the corn belt, we are introducing our Illinois Ideal, for we believe without a doubt it is the largest early maturing corn that has ever been placed before the American farmer.

Price—See green list for prices.

Saint Charles White

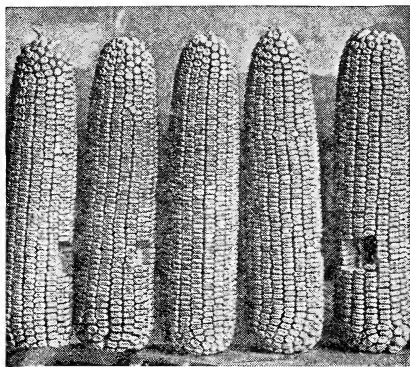
The Great Ensilage Corn of the Corn Belt

St. Charles White is distinguished by its red cob and chalky white kernels, which make it very much in demand by the millers for its extreme whiteness; produces a meal that cannot be duplicated by any other corn, and they will pay a premium for it. This corn is a very heavy yielder and is grown very extensively in many sections of the Corn Belt, for it not only yields a heavy crop of large, well shaped ears, but its heavy foliage makes it one of the most desirable fodder crops, and for ensilage it cannot be surpassed.

Price—See green list for prices.

Improved Iowa Silver Mine

The Reliable Mortgage Lifter. This variety of white corn, because of its ability to produce bountiful crops even under the most adverse conditions, has long been



Illinois Special the Great Cattle Corn.

regarded as the corn to meet every condition of soil, rainfall, temperature and tillage, or as "Topsy" would say, "It was not raised, it just grewed," and if any variety of corn will just grow, Silver Mine will do it, for its deep root system enables it to withstand a maximum amount of drought, and its ability to mature in 110 days insures its producing sound corn even during the most trying years.

Price—See green list for prices.

Early Dent Varieties

Early Yellow Dent

In order to meet the demands of the farmers in the northern part of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Michigan, for a regular type corn which would generally ripen for them, we have been breeding up our Early Dent. Early Yellow Dent is a corn of fair sized ear, which will mature in about 100 days and we believe after seven years we have succeeded in fixing a type which is extremely early and will under ordinary conditions mature anywhere that corn can be grown.

Price—See green list for prices.

Silver King

The Great White Corn of the North

Silver King is one of the most useful varieties ever originated. It has been the means of extending the corn growing industry over a greater amount of new territory than has ever been done by a single variety. It is especially adapted to growing in those latitudes where no other variety of Corn will mature.

Price—See green list for prices.

Pride of the North

The Great 90-day Corn

This most excellent variety of 90 day corn was originated by Mr. Goddard in Kossuth County, Iowa, and it became at once one of the most popular strains of early corn and as a catch crop to fill in with it has no equal.

Price—See green list for prices.

Extra Early Varieties

Minnesota King

This variety of corn is what may be termed a half dent. It is a cross between a flint variety and a dent. This variety can be depended upon to produce a crop and seems to have the ability to produce a crop when all other varieties fail and it can be regarded as one of the hardest varieties of corn known. It matures in about 90 days.

Price—See green list for prices.

Our Improved Early Yellow Flint

This variety of flint corn has been bred up by us especially for the purpose of meeting the demands of our customers who are located in such a latitude that they must have a corn which will mature in from 75 to 85 days. This corn is especially adapted to the Northwest and New England States. It is often used here in the Corn Belt for replanting.

Price—See green list for prices.

Longfellow Flint

This is one of the most popular flint varieties known. It ripens in from 75 to 85 days and is very prolific. It is grown very extensively in the extreme North. It has a rich yellow glossy color.

Price—See green list for prices.

Sanford's White Flint

This is one of the standard varieties of flint corn, ripening in from 75 to 85 days, and is very productive. This variety has given excellent results in Minnesota and the Dakotas and has proven a very popular variety wherever grown, especially for ensilage and soiling purposes, as the stalks are quite leafy.

Price—See green list for prices.

Silver Triumph

This is a pure bred large white variety of flint corn. It is very productive and very early maturing as it matures in from 75 to 85 days. This variety is used quite extensively even in sections of the Corn Belt where larger varieties can be grown. Because of its early maturing qualities it furnishes early feed at a time when feed is high and scarce, and as it is a very prolific yielder can be grown to an advantage for such a purpose.

Price—See green list for prices.

Red 90-Day or Early Bloody Butcher

This variety of corn is a native to the State of Illinois. It has been carefully selected and kept true to type by some of the best growers in the State and is one of the most popular Extra Early varieties grown.

If you have to replant late in the season we know of no variety that will give you any better results than this White Cap Bloody Butcher, for it seems to have the ability to produce a crop when all others fail and it is surprising what a yield one can secure from this corn even under the most adverse conditions.

Price—See green list for prices.

Evergreen Sweet Corn

This is the standard variety of sweet corn grown for fodder purposes. It produces an enormous amount of sweet and succulent forage per acre. It comes on very early and when fed to stock they will consume stalk and all. For fodder it cannot be beaten as it makes a fodder which is more palatable than the field corn fodder and the stock will clean it up better than any other kind of fodder which can be grown for them.

Price—See green list for prices.

Popcorn

Popcorn can very often be grown to advantage in a commercial way and no farm is complete without a few rows of this delicious confection; for who does not recollect with pleasure bleak winter evenings enlivened by a dish of delicious popcorn. One of the sacred duties of parents is to provide for the children an atmosphere of gaiety and happiness.

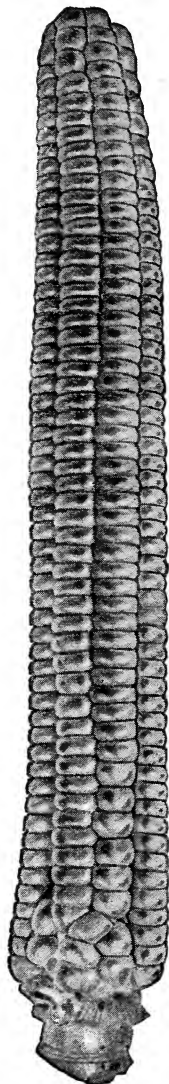
Price—See green list for prices.

Broom Corn

The price of Broom Corn has advanced until it has become one of the most remunerative crops. We are getting some very fine seed from a grower in Oklahoma, who makes a specialty of high grade Broom Corn. It is one of the best paying field crops that can be raised in many localities, and it will certainly pay you to investigate and see if you cannot raise this crop to a profit. Better try a small patch this year, at least enough to make your own brooms, for you can for a few cents get sufficient seed to raise enough corn to make brooms which if you had to buy them at 50 cents apiece would cost you a nice little sum.

We handle two varieties of seed, the Improved Evergreen and the Dwarf Evergreen.

Price—See green list for prices.



Early Yellow Flint.



A Crop of Sudan Being Cut for Hay on a Michigan Farm.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is the most recent discovery in the way of a hay and pasture Grass. But ten years ago it was grown from less than one-half pound of seed secured by Prof. C. V. Piper from the Sudan Government at Khartum. Today the amount of seed sown will run into the millions of pounds. Sudan Grass has spread like a weed and is known in every state in the Union. Withstanding protracted drought drew first attention to it but its bountiful yields of hay brought it into favor with farmers and won it fame to such an extent that as high as \$1.50 per pound was paid for the seed during the early years of its culture. The plant stools wonderfully, as many as 100 stems have been counted from a single seed, and this accounts largely for its yields of as high as 8 tons per acre. Sudan is used for pasture, ensilage and soiling as well as for hay. All farmers who have fed it in any form find that cattle relish it, horses do well on it and makes a very good winter roughage for young stock and dairy cows. It will yield so much more than milo or millet that it has been replacing them very swiftly.

The Ease of Growing It

Sudan seems to be one crop without soil requirements. It does its best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It is sown after the soil has become warm, usually about corn planting or a little later, and will do best in a rather firm seed bed sown at the depth of one-half to one inch. The best machine to use in regions of abundant rainfall is the common grain drill. Good re-cleaned seed feeds freely and can be evenly distributed. Unless the ground is poorly prepared or apt to be weedy 15 pounds of seed is sufficient. In semi-arid regions or where the crop is grown for seed it may be put in rows 36 to 42 inches apart and cultivated. But four pounds of seed are needed and heavy yields gotten but against this method is the labor of cultivation and the tendency of the hay to be coarser. The most common way of harvesting is to cut when in full bloom with a mower and handle like millet. Many successful growers prefer to cut it with a binder and place it in shocks, as the hay being long is apt to

tangle and is harder to handle loose than when in bundles. The time of cutting Sudan Grass may be prolonged longer than with other hay without injuring the quality as the leaves are held fast and there is little or no change in the nutrients.

Price—See green list for prices.

A Catechism on Sudan Grass by a Leading Authority

Q. Where will it grow? Can it be grown in the North, on thin land?

A. It will grow anywhere that field corn, cane, milo, or kaffir can be grown, and besides will thrive where it is so dry that none of these can be grown.

Q. What are the objections to it?

A. None so far as anyone has been able to find out yet.

Q. How should it be planted, drilled or broadcast, and why?

A. The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows corn row width and cultivate like corn. This takes from two to five pounds of seed per acre. Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre, and handle it with a grain binder.

Q. How does it yield? Will it yield more than other fodder or hay crops?

A. It will yield two or three times as much as either cane, kaffir, milo, or millet and make far better feed.

Q. What is Sudan grass anyway?

A. It is an annual plant of the sorghum family, supposed to be the parent type of all the sorghums. It is an annual, dying when winter comes. It looks like sorghum, but is much more slender, more leafy, fine stalks, and stools like wheat.

Q. What is it good for?

A. It is grown for stock feed, and can be either cut and fed green or cured as hay.

Q. Will stock eat it, and is it good for them?

A. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it is especially good for horses, mules and cattle, in fact a better feed than any other hay except alfalfa.

Q. How is it better than corn, or kaffir, or millet for fodder hay?

A. It is richer feed than either.

Price—See green list for prices.



Forage Crops That Produce Big Crops of Fodder.

Early Orange Top Cane Seed

This variety is somewhat later than the early Amber, but it is a very heavy producer of foliage, and because of this fact, and that it is thought by some to be more drought resistant than the other varieties it is in more demand throughout the South and Southwest, but for the farmer in the corn belt and Eastern States we believe that the Early Amber will give the best results.

Owing to unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to price list enclosed.

Early Amber Cane Seed

The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown; there are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting, sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. It can be grown on any soil or in any climate from Maine to California. It will thrive on the richest land you have, or on the poorest, and it is one of the greatest destroyers of obnoxious weeds in existence. It can be sown any time from April to July and be harvested any time between the time it is a foot high and the first freezing weather. Try a little cane this year; you will be surprised at the wonderful results you will secure from it.

Owing to unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to price list enclosed.

Kaffir Corn

This is, without doubt, one of the most valuable fodder crops for the Western and Southern States. It is quite drought resistant and is valuable both for fodder and grain and many farmers in the Southern States are using it for ensilage in preference to corn. In the Southern and Western States it is sown in rows and cultivated the same as field corn, but in the corn belt states it is usually sown broadcast at the rate of from 75 to 100 lbs. per acre, and when handled this way, it produces excellent forage, as the stems are small and fine.

In the southern part of the corn belt and throughout the great west it is the principal grain crop grown. Many fields often produce at the rate of 50 bushels per acre. It is an excellent food for poultry and no farmer should be without at least a few acres for this purpose alone.

Our seed stock has been secured from a section where special efforts have been made to produce not only the highest yield of grain per acre, but also to produce the maximum amount of high class forage. Special care has also been taken with our seed stock to preserve its germination, and since Kaffir Corn loses its germinating qualities more quickly than any other seed when not properly handled, you should make sure that your Kaffir seed comes from a reliable source.

Owing to unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to price list enclosed.

Feterita

This is a new grain which has recently been introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from Egyptian Sudan, and it has proven one of the greatest blessings to the farmer in drought stricken regions that has ever been introduced.

It very much resembles the Kaffir plant in appearance, but the heads are more blocky and it is a much bigger yielder of grain. The seed very much resembles that of Kaffir corn, but is of a pearly white color. It is very much earlier than Kaffir corn and has been grown very successfully after a crop of Kaffir or field corn has been destroyed and it was too late to plant either of them again. One seed often produces from six to eight shoots as it stools very heavily; for this reason you should not sow as thick as Kaffir corn. It may either be sown in drills or broadcast, but in most cases it is sown in drills and cultivated. Very astonishing results have been obtained with this great grain crop in Oklahoma. It is one crop that will beat the hot winds and drought.

The feeding value of Feterita as a grain or as forage is equal in every way to Kaffir, many prefer the grain to that of Kaffir corn because of it being softer and not requiring grinding before feeding.

Owing to unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to price list enclosed.

Milo Maize

Next to Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize is probably the best known of the grain sorghums. It grows larger heads and produces a slightly larger grain, the heads are slightly drooping and it can be grown with less moisture than Kaffir Corn. Price—See list.

German Millet

This variety is very popular in the Central and Southern States. It is far superior to common Millet, both in quality and yield. It grows from four to five feet in height and often makes the splendid yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drought-resistant, and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the Southwest. There is no doubt that Millet should be more commonly grown, for it undoubtedly has a large field of usefulness in the Eastern States. In these states it is customary to grow only one crop on one field, but it is possible to grow a winter crop of rye hay and a summer crop of Millet in most parts of the East, and on farms where all crops are fed, there is no doubt but that German Millet, if properly handled, would materially increase the income upon such farms.

It is very necessary in sowing this crop to secure Pure Southern Grown Seed. If you are going to be a little short of hay or if you are going to need some green feed to tide you over while the pastures are dry and brown, try a little genuine German Millet. You will be surprised at the results. Be sure you secure Southern Grown Seed. It will double the yield of the crop.

Prices—See green list for prices.

Japanese Millet

This variety of Millet is especially adapted to wet, low grounds, and when grown under such conditions has been known to produce some phenomenal yields, producing large amounts of hay, which is readily eaten by stock. One variety has been exploited under the name of Billion Dollar Grass. It grows to an enormous height; for this reason it should be sown in drills, leaving room for cultivation. When sown in drills use about 10 pounds per acre, but if sown broadcast, sow about 15. Price—See green list for prices.

Siberian Millet

This variety of Millet was imported from Russia, and being somewhat earlier than the German Millet, it has been found to be very valuable in the Northern States. It does not grow as rank as the German Millet, but produces very fine quality hay, and its early maturing qualities make it a very desirable crop to grow as a catch crop. It should be sown at the rate of thirty-five or forty pounds per acre.

Price—See green list for prices.

Hog Broom Corn Millet

Because of the very short season to which it is adapted, this variety of Millet has become very popular in the far North. It is very drought-resistant. Although the stems are much larger, they are not so tall. In recent years it has gained considerable prominence in the Dakotas and adjacent states, and although it does not produce as large a yield of forage, it produces an enormous seed crop, and the seed is very desirable for poultry feeding purposes. See green list for prices.

Pearl Millet

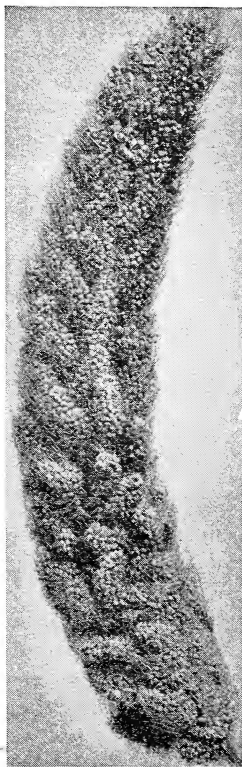
This variety of Millet grows very tall and yields an extraordinary amount of nutritious feed. It should not, however, be allowed to reach over three or four feet in height before cutting. It will then furnish continuous croppings for either soiling purposes or hay. It is a wonderful crop for use on the dairy farm.

Price, 15c per pound.

Common or Northern Millet

This variety of Millet does not yield as good a quality of hay or as much per acre as does the German Millet, but is very much cheaper in price than the true German Millet, and we have a lot of seed, that is as near perfect in quality as we can secure of Northern grown seed, and while we do not advocate the use of this variety, we handle it to meet the demands of the grower who wishes to secure the cheaper quality of seed.

Price—See green list for prices.



German Millet.

Hungarian Millet (Dark Seed)

This variety is somewhat earlier than the true German Millet and is very popular in the Eastern States, where seasons are shorter and drought is not so common as in the West. It makes large yields on good soils in most seasons.

Hungarian seems to be especially adapted to this section and some exceptional yields of both hay and seed have been secured. This crop is often sown as late as July and produces a big crop of forage. We know of no crop that will produce the same amount of feed on an acre that you can secure from Hungarian. It is especially valuable for sowing on land that is too wet until late in the spring to put in a crop. Hungarian fills the demand for a catch crop that can be depended on to produce as much profit on an acre as you could secure from a cultivated crop. Hungarian makes one of the best crops that you can grow on wet, boggy land, and to grow it once is to be convinced of its exceptional qualities. The crop should be handled much the same as you would a crop of millet. See green list for prices.

Price—See green list for prices.

Russian Flax

This is the variety almost exclusively grown in the Northwest. Our seed has been grown on clean, new land and it contains no mustard. Although you can secure Flax seed almost anywhere in the Northwest, Flax seed containing no mustard is hard to get, for the reason that but few seedsmen are equipped to clean mustard from Flax, and even in case they are, it is an expensive process, and large quantities of seed are sown containing mustard, which is in a large measure responsible for this pest becoming so prevalent.

Price—At the time of going to press the market is in a very unsettled condition, and we are going to ask you to kindly write us for prices before buying.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat is much underestimated by the farmers of the United States today. It is often looked upon as a crop to be sown as the last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such condition that it could not be put in condition to seed until too late for the sowing of any other crop. The real value of Buckwheat is that it may be worked into rotation and used in a two crop system for seeding the land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown to this crop late in July or early in August and harvesting a second crop of grain from the land with little extra labor.

Buckwheat is one of the best cover crops that can be grown in the orchards and the flowers are very much relished by bees. Buckwheat is the cool season's crop and one which can be sown very late in the season and will produce very satisfactory returns. It can be handled at a time when other crops are not needing attention and we believe it should be much more generally sown than it is at present.

Varieties

Japanese. Japanese is a variety generally recommended for this section, as it is very productive and succeeds well under Northern conditions. The plant is strong and vigorous and the flowers are not as liable to be injured by the hot weather as the other varieties, and the grain is somewhat larger.

Price—See green list for prices.

Silver Hull. The grain is of a light gray color with a thin husk, it is a heavy yielder and very early. It is preferred by the flouring mills to the other varieties because of the high proportion of flour to bran.

Price—See green list for prices.

Cabool, Mo.

We used Wizard Brand on corn and think it is the best fertilizer we have ever used. It increased our crop approximately 15 bu. per acre and all during the growing season the corn seemed to have more push.

AVANDALE STOCK FARM.

Phosphate Manure Wizard Brand

Wizard Brand Phosphated Manure is a combination of high quality Acid Phosphate and specially prepared Stock Yards Manures dried and sterilized by a direct heat process, screened and uniformly ground or pulverized. There is not a pound of filler or make-weight stuff in Wizard Brand. It drills nicely and makes a big crop because it's a common-sense, honest fertilizer that gives the soil what it needs to make things grow.

The best Stock Yard manures are reduced by our special process approximately 10 tons to 1. This Concentrated Manure is then mixed with high quality Phosphate in such proportion that there shall be the equivalent of 5½ tons of ordinary barnyard manure (minus the water) in every ton of Wizard Brand. This Concentrated Phosphate Manure is in such shape as will permit application direct to the plants where every atom is used to best advantage.

ANALYSIS OF PHOSPHATE MANURE

Nitrogen	82%
Equals Ammonia	1.00%
Phosphoric Acid available	9.00%
Potash	1.00%

Price—See green list for prices.



Buckwheat.

Rape

Though only of comparatively recent introduction, Rape is now considered one of the most valuable of forage crops. If you have never tried Rape, be sure and sow some now. It is the greatest late season crop that can be grown. It may be sown any time from early spring until August, and may be sown on nearly every available soil in the United States and Canada. Rape sown in corn at the last cultivation will produce a growth of the most succulent and palatable forage of from fifteen to twenty inches in height. Rape thrives best in cool weather and will produce an abundance of forage, even after hard freezing weather commences.

Rape is especially relished by hogs and sheep and some phenomenal returns have been secured from pasturing hogs and sheep upon rape, and the Iowa Station has shown by a series of experiments that from four to six dollars per acre can be made from rape with hogs and sheep.

The Iowa Station has produced sixty bushels of oats and eighteen tons of rape, the oats and rape being sown together in the spring. The rape did not interfere with the harvesting of the oats and it afterwards produced eighteen tons per acre.

Advantages Derived from Growing a Crop of Rape

1. You can secure two crops from the same land.
2. It produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost.
3. Is the greatest forage for sheep that can be grown.
4. A better finish can be put on a lot of hogs when being pastured upon Rape than by pasturing on any other crop.
5. Rape can be sown at the cost of about 30 to 40 cents per acre, and no other such amount of green feed can be produced for as small an outlay for seed.
6. Rape is succulent, nutritious, palatable food for all stock.

Rape—One of the Most Profitable Crops You Can Grow

As land becomes more and more valuable, new methods are constantly being devised which will increase the yielding power of an acre of land and yet not rob it of its fertility. Rape meets a long-felt want in this respect, for it is not only possible to secure a crop of small grain or corn upon the land, but it is also possible to grow an enormous quantity of the most palatable and succulent forage upon the same land, and by pasturing off the rape, no ill effects on the land will be caused, as practically all of the fertility is returned to the soil.

The value of a pasture for hogs has long been demonstrated as the most economical way of producing pork. Regardless of this thousands of herds of hogs throughout the corn belt are produced yearly without ever being allowed to graze for a single day. This is due to the supposed difficulty of providing good pasture for them; but where so excellent a pasture crop as rape can be produced so abundantly and so cheaply, it is an awful waste to produce hogs in this manner.

We are making very low prices on Dwarf Essex Rape, considering the expense of importing it from Europe. The market conditions of this seed are rather unsettled abroad at present but we were very fortunate to secure our stock just when we did. Rape is a crop where the quality of the seed is important.

Be sure to get our samples and prices.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

Our Annual Pasture

This pasture mixture has been prepared with the idea of producing the greatest amount of green feed in the least possible time. It is especially suitable for sowing in feed lots, vacant places on the farm where other crops have failed or where you were for any other reason unable to utilize this space.

This pasture mixture meets a long felt want for a crop which will produce an abundance of green feed when the pastures are bare and brown. You may think you have plenty of pasture for all your stock and would have under normal conditions, but some unforeseen circumstance arises, as it always does at some season of the year, and you find you are short of feed. Here is where our pasture mixture will repay you many times its cost. It is the best Pasture Insurance you could have.

This mixture can be sown late in the season after a crop of small grain has been removed and will produce a lot of pasture for you during the late summer, fall and early winter months at a time when pastures are short and you are feeding your cows, pigs, horses, and sheep, high priced grain. This you can just as well save and turn into cash, and at the same time be furnishing your stock with a more nutritious feed than you possibly could from the granary or farm and send them into winter quarters in much better condition than upon high priced feed stuff.

This mixture is made up of annuals only. It is a mixture to give you quick results for one year when your pasture acreage is not large enough to carry your stock. Plow up the feed lots, sow this mixture on them and make them produce something for you during the summer while they are laying idle. See green list for prices.

WHAT TO DO FOR YOUR LAWN IN THE SPRING.

Get our free booklet on "What to do for your lawn in the spring." Gives full information on how to secure a beautiful lawn.

Potatoes

Varieties

Red River Early Ohio Seed Potatoes

The growers in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the Early Ohio for many years, and they have developed it to the highest state of perfection. No finer seed can be found anywhere than this Red River grown Early Ohio, for the growers in that district have put their best efforts forth and by careful selection of the seed stock, careful methods of cultivation, and the experience in handling the crop which, following the business for a generation has made possible, they have produced a variety which is undoubtedly without an equal for smoothness, uniformity and typical shape.

Price—See green list for prices.

Early Six Weeks

This Potato is a dark, brownish pink in color, is of medium size, oval and slightly flattened in shape, skin is smooth with a few netted spots at one end, eyes of medium size and shallow. This variety has proven very popular, especially for the South where it necessitates the production of a Potato which will develop early in the season and escape the dry, hot weather.

We are unable to quote firm prices. See price list enclosed. Good for month in which issued.

Early Rose

This variety has been a great favorite for many years, and many growers claim it has never been excelled in quantity and productiveness. It cooks up mealy, and is of a very fine flavor. It is light pink in color, rather elongated in shape and of good size. This is one of the earliest varieties of Potatoes that can be grown, and we wish to recommend it for your early season crop. Grow some of these fine tubers and have new potatoes while your friends are eating old ones. See green list for prices.

The Irish Cobbler

The Irish Cobbler is a medium early Potato. They are increasing in popularity among the best Potato growers, especially among market gardeners. This variety is grown very extensively throughout the South and in some sections is being grown to the exclusion of all other varieties. When this variety was first introduced, no special claim was made for it as an early maturing variety, and it was rather regarded as the main season crop. They have, however, on account of being grown extensively in the North, and because of the fact that the seed stock has been selected for the purpose in view of promoting its medium early ma-



Early Ohios Are a Good Variety of Potatoes to Grow.

turing qualities, until today it may be considered as one of the medium early maturing varieties.

Description—The Irish Cobbler is round and uniform in size and shape, and of a creamy white color. The flesh is white and of fine quality and flavor. It is especially noted for its heavy yielding qualities, and this characteristic together with its general thriftiness and ability to stand adverse conditions such as rust, blight, etc., makes it a very superior variety and one which will meet with the approval of the grower at digging time. See green list for prices.

Rural New Yorker

Rural New Yorker is the standard main season crop. It is very distinct and a valuable late crop variety. It makes a heavy, healthy, vigorous growth and attains a very large size. It is quite drought resistant, and for a main season crop and one which will keep until new Potatoes come, it cannot be beaten. This is a variety that will produce a big yield for you. See green list for prices.

Red Rose

Red Rose is a medium late variety, elongated in shape and very large and is an excellent yielder. It is a great Potato for localities with a short season. It is not subject to blight or scab. For a Potato maturing rather early, and yet not an early Potato, we can most heartily recommend the Red Rose, for it is a high class variety in every respect. See green list for prices.

Potato Eyes by Mail

To those who only grow a small lot of Potatoes, a very convenient way of securing seed without paying freight or express charges on small quantities is to secure the Potato eyes. We are offering this advantage of your being able to secure the Potato eyes without having any express or freight charges to pay.

Price—Eyes of any variety listed, 25 eyes, 30c; 50 eyes, 50c; 100 eyes, \$1.00; 300 eyes, \$2.50; 500 eyes, \$4.00. Special—100 eyes of 3 varieties, \$2.50. All postpaid anywhere in the United States.

What Our Customers Say About Us

Well Pleased With Grass Seed Lemont, Ill., March 21, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for your prompt attention. I received my grass seed in good condition and am well pleased with it as it is very good.

JOHN SCHANBACHER.

Grass Seed in Perfect Condition Sandyville, W. Va., March 11, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

Received grass seed in perfect condition and find same is of excellent quality.

G. N. VAN FOSSON

Our Seed the Best Received at This Station Osceola, Ind., R. No. 1. March 21, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received my shipment of seed yesterday all O. K. I showed the seed to the agent and he said that it was the best seed that came into the depot yet.

FRANK GIRL.

Receives Seed and Seed Sower Unity Station, Pa. Box 202. May 1, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received the seed and seeder in the best condition for which I thank you.

JOHN S. VANDZURA.

Thanks Us for Interest Taken in His Order South Haven, Mich. R. No. 4, Box 39. June 2, 1921.

This is to certify that I received my sudan grass and am very well pleased to find them in the best condition. I thank you for your prompt shipment and the interest you have taken in my order. I remain your customer.

ALBERT WOLTER.

When He Needs Seed We Will Receive All His Orders Munson, Pa., June 20, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

Received your letter and thank you for the attention you gave me. I thank you, not so much for the money you returned, but for the care you seem to take to have your customers entirely satisfied. I promise you that when I need seed you shall have my orders, as I think I shall receive a square deal from you.

JOHN A. ROOS.

Well Pleased With Everything We Ship Him Lincoln, N. C., Feb. 24, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I will drop you a line to let you know that my clover and timothy has arrived in good condition, and I am well pleased with them. I also received my inoculation, cyclone seeder and alfalfa O. K.

F. S. STOWE.

Much Obligated for the Good Seed We Sent Him Guysville, Ohio. R. No. 1. March 17, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received my grass seed and cow peas all O. K. and they look fine. I am certainly much obliged to you.

CAKE LAWSON.

Likes His Seed and Shows It to His Neighbor Dongola, Ill., March 24, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received the clover seed. It is fine and I am well pleased with it. I showed it to a neighbor and he said they were a whole lot better than those that he got at the Farm Bureau.

ELI McLANE.

Shipments go Through in Good Shape and He is Well Pleased

Williamsburg, Ohio. R. No. 1.
March 18, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received your shipments both by freight and parcel post and was well pleased with same. They both came through O. K.

CLYDE JORDAN.

Well Pleased and Will Send Larger Order Soon

Manassas, Va., R. No. 3, Box 65
March 17, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received your seed all O. K. and am very much pleased. I hope to send you a larger order soon.

TAYLOR DUNCAN

Thanks Us For Prompt Attention

Dorset, Ohio, R. No. 1
March 21, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received the seed and everything is in good condition. I wish to thank you for your good attention and prompt shipment.

LAWRENCE S. GIDDINGS.

Likes Our Seed and Service—Wants to Sow Our Seed Oats

Pinconning, Mich., Jan. 26, 1921.

Gentlemen:

Received my clover and timothy seed today and it is sure good seed. I want to thank you for your prompt shipment. Will you please send me a sample of your Green Mountain Favorite Oats and New Albertas?

V. F. DUNN.

Well Pleased and Thanks Us for Prompt Service

Yorkville, Ind., Jan. 28, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received my seed this morning which I ordered the 22nd of January and am very much pleased with it, for I think it is just as clean as anybody could wish to get. Thanking you for your prompt attention.

FRANK ROELL

Expects to Purchase All of His Seed From Us in the Future

Paragould, Ark., Feb. 8, 1921

Gentlemen:

Order No. 41380 received all right. Am well pleased with both the clover and the kind treatment received at your hands. Expect to purchase all my seed from your firm hereafter. I expect to need about 600 pounds of stock peas soon.

J. Wm. JONES.

Our Seed Oats the Best as long as He Has Been Farming

Red Bud, Ill., Feb. 18, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received my seed oats by freight O. K. and it is the best seed I have sown as long as I am farming. The Alsike and Timothy Mixed arrived also by express.

AUG. ROESEMIEIER

Seeds Always First Class

Brooklyn Sta., Cleveland, Feb. 18, 1921

Dear Sirs:

Received the oats and timothy and am well pleased with same. The oats are first-class, and your seeds are always in first-class shape. Thanking you for your prompt attention.

W. A. GREEN

Suggestions for Ordering

Use the Order Sheet and printed envelopes. Will be pleased to furnish you extra sheets at your request.

Always Keep Copy of Order—Sign your name plainly and be sure to give your post office, county and state. If your freight or express office has a different name, do not fail to give it also.

Terms Cash—We are reliable; you can send your remittance by P. O. order, Bank Draft, Express Order or Registered Letter. If not convenient to send Drafts or Money Order, send your personal check, but the banks here in Chicago charge us 10 cents for collection, so if you will kindly add this amount for exchange when sending in personal checks it will be appreciated.

Seeds by Freight or Express—We secure for you the lowest freight or express rate, and you pay the charges on receipt of the goods. We have big advantages in saving our customers money on transportation charges when goods are shipped.

Prepaid Railroad Stations—If your own station has no agent and is merely a milk or flag station, it is important that shipments be sent to the nearest station that has an agent. This will protect you from delay. Shipments are held when billed to a prepaid station unless freight is fully prepaid and should we find your station a prepaid point we reserve the right to bill shipment to the nearest station that has an agent. If it is a great convenience for you to have shipment sent to prepaid station, and you do not know the exact amount of freight to include with your remittance, if you guarantee the transportation charges, we will prepay the freight and mail you a bill for the same. We would urge you not to have shipments sent to prepaid stations, as the railroad company is not liable after shipment has been taken from the train.

Important — It sometimes happens, though very seldom, that an order is lost coming to us; or the goods in going to the customer. If you do not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, naming the date on which the order was sent, the amount of money enclosed and in what form remittance was sent.

Special Express Rates—Seeds of all kinds take a much lower express rate than regular merchandise. The charge on seeds is one-fourth less than the charge on other merchandise. You can have shipments up to 30 pounds or 40 pounds sent as cheaply by express as freight with a few exceptions. Seeds are

carried at Second Class Rate. If your shipment consists of several bags, you are entitled to the same rate on the aggregate weight, just the same as if it was made in one bag. Unless we notify you, we always deliver the entire shipment to the express company at the same time. Call this matter to the attention of your express agent.

Substitution—Our rule is not to substitute unless we are given permission to do so

Freight Rates

Don't let freight charges worry you, because whether you buy from us or your home dealer, you pay the freight and you pay no more than your local merchant. Seeds and grain are carried at third and fourth class rates, which are much cheaper than merchandise, so don't let a little freight stand in the way of your ordering.

Parcel Post Information

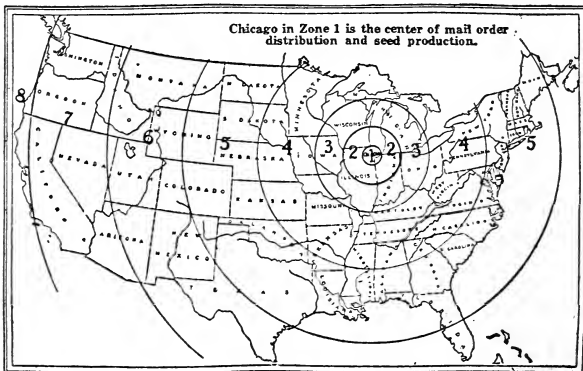
If you want your order to come by Parcel Post always include the postage charges with your remittance. The map on this page shows you what zone your post office is in from Chicago. If in doubt, ask your postmaster or carrier. The table below gives the charges on various weights to the different parcel post zones. In addition to the rate below, the war revenue bill requires a tax of 1c for each twenty-five cents of postage or fraction thereof, on packages bearing 25c or more postage.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival

We fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe arrival of all shipments. If you do not specify which way to send your seeds, we use our best judgment.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post Shipments

Weights of Packages	1st Zone	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 pound	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.11	.12
5 "	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
10 "	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
15 "	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
20 "	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
25 "	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
30 "	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
35 "	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
40 "	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
45 "	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
50 "	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00



Buy As a UNIT Not As a Single Buyer

**Form a Mutual Club in your own neighborhood
A business proposition to save and make money**

Better Seeds - Lowest Prices

How about you and your neighbors "getting together" this year to buy all your seeds on a quantity price basis. Right in your own midst you have a "buying power" at your command which if put to use will save money for all of you. "Buying power" means the combining in strength of money and men to buy jointly at best advantage. You have this power. Why not use it?

Around you are numbers of neighbors and friends who will buy seeds just the same as you. Join together in a "MUTUAL CLUB" and combine your buying power.

Local co-operative buying enables you as a group to buy quantities, and you get quantity prices. Your combined united strength as a buying unit gives you a wonderful advantage.

We ask you to start a MUTUAL CLUB in your vicinity, a Club to combine buying power as far as Field and Grass seeds are concerned. We are going to help you, and you will profit by it. We know this. Common business sense tells us so. Certainly a group of you can buy in quantity cheaper than one of you can buy alone.

Here's How We are Going to Help You

You'll find an order blank sent with this catalog on the back of which you will write the names and addresses of your friends and neighbors. We will send every one of them our descriptive catalog and planting guide. This will help them wonderfully in finding out what to plant and how to plant it. None of us are too wise to learn. The seed guide of today is a wonderful help to the farmer who wants the most from his soil. So our Seed Guide will help.

And on the bottom of this list you'll sign your own name, which will guide us in quoting you MUTUAL CLUB prices. Of course these prices are lower than usual because they are quantity prices. It is unreasonable to expect them on small lots.

After your neighbors receive their catalogs, make up a list of your combined requirements, send it to us for our MUTUAL CLUB quotation and you'll certainly notice the savings you can make through buying in quantity on the group plan. Your combined buying power will bring you the thing you are entitled to—quantity prices.

This combined buying plan is an old idea that makes good, and it is needed in these days of co-operation more than ever before. Do your part and send in your list today. To insure quick action, mail it personally to Mr. Summers.

All MUTUAL CLUB orders will go through this office to insure satisfaction and personal attention.

